

Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey
Reconnaissance Survey Final Report
of
Otoe County, Nebraska
prepared for
Nebraska State Historical Society
State Historic Preservation Office

by

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INTRODUCTION



Fig. 1: St. Joseph's Catholic Church, 1915, rural Otoe County, Nebraska (OT00-234).

Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NEHBS) is an ongoing project of the State Historic Preservation Office. Since its beginnings in 1974 with limited fieldwork by staff and student interns, NEHBS has expanded from a few thousand sites in urban and rural areas to over 50,000 recorded properties. The 1991/92 NEHBS completed the preliminary fieldwork in all Nebraska counties.

Through its documentation of the state's historic and architectural resources, NEHBS provides a basis for historic preservation in Nebraska. Survey data is used to list buildings in the National Register, which in turn may result in recognition and preservation. NEHBS data is also used to determine needs for further documentation and planning for the state's historic places.

Equally important, while contributing to the history of the entire state, the survey also promotes local and regional awareness of significant buildings and sites. County officials, historical societies, planning organizations, and individuals are encouraged to use the information for community development, tourism, and historic preservation in their own communities. A brief description of Historic Preservation Office programs follows.

National Register

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, which documents historic buildings and places throughout the state, also identifies those that may qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Established in 1966, the National Register is America's official inventory of sites, buildings, and districts, recognized for their importance to national, state, and local history. It is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. The National Register was developed to recognize historic places and those who contributed to our country's heritage. These properties-- whether districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects--are architecturally or historically significant for their associations with important persons or events.

The National Register is designed to include properties of importance in every locality, not just great national landmarks. A general store, a community's park, a main street, or the remains of a prehistoric Indian village may be just as eligible for inclusion in the National Register as Independence Hall or Gettysburg Battlefield.

To qualify for listing, properties must be at least fifty (50) years old and have associations with one or more of the following: historic events, significant individuals, architecture, or future research potential.

Tax Incentive Program

Inclusion in the National Register may enable income-producing properties to qualify for federal tax credits as certified rehabilitation projects. Designed to encourage the reuse and revitalization of historic buildings, neighborhoods, and "main street" districts, the tax incentives have been available since 1976. The program seeks to promote the reuse of historic buildings, including community redevelopment efforts and economic opportunities by retaining the distinctive qualities of buildings or districts.

Review and Compliance

The Historic Buildings Survey is an important source of information for the State Historic Preservation Office and government agencies when complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Commonly referred to as "review and compliance," Section 106 was established to ensure the documentation and protection of buildings and sites which may be affected by any federally funded or licensed project, such as highway construction. NEHBS survey data enables preservation staff and federal agencies to evaluate potentially affected properties and upon evaluation, to seek methods to mitigate the effect of these projects on important resources.

These and other programs are administered in Nebraska by the State Historic Preservation Office. Additional information may be obtained by contacting the office.

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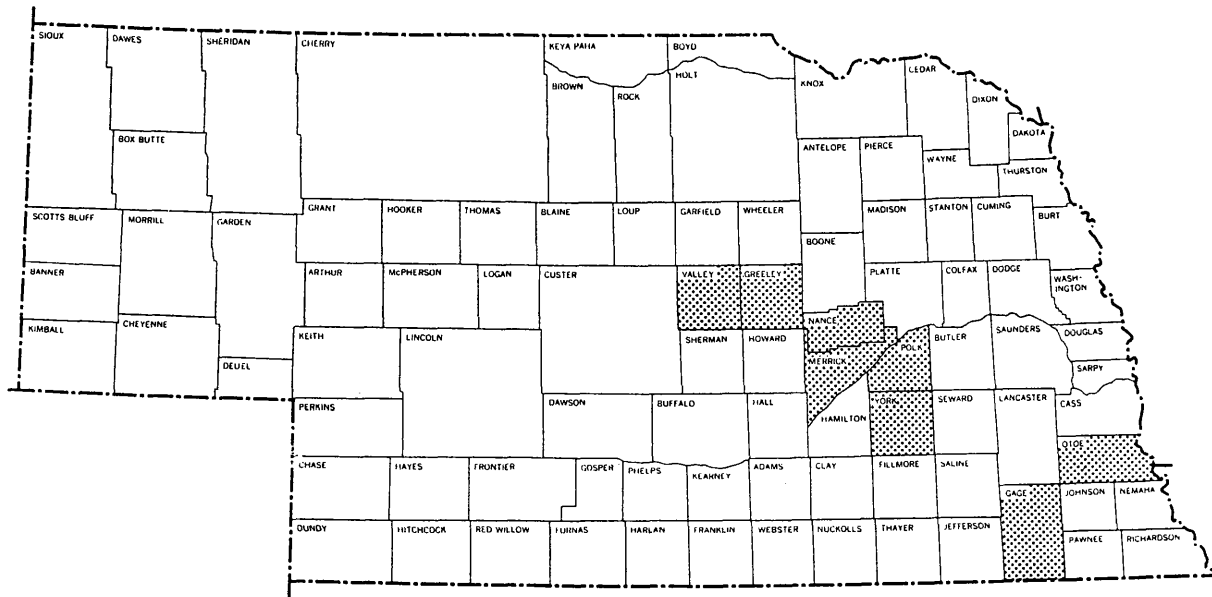


Fig. 2: Loess Hills, Central Plains and Southeast Survey Area

The architectural research firm of Save America's Heritage was selected by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NESHPO) and engaged in a contractual agreement to conduct the Loess Hills, Central Plains, and Southeast NEHBS. The survey consisted of the completed preliminary fieldwork in eight central and southeast Nebraska counties: Valley, Greeley, Nance, Merrick, Polk, York, Gage and Otoe. Initiated in September, 1991, the survey was completed in the summer of 1992. The Loess Hills, Central Plains, and Southeast NEHBS project completed the NESHPO's plan for preliminary statewide coverage by 1991-92.

The primary objective of the survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic material resources extant in the southeast and central Nebraska region. Another primary objective of the survey was the identification of a definitive group of historic properties judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Historic Buildings Survey of Otoe County has accomplished this goal by identifying a total of 161 historic properties considered eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP. In addition to the completion of these primary goals, several of the survey's secondary goals were also satisfied. These include the identification of specific building types or construction methods which either related or were unique to the historic built environment of Nebraska, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement and building technologies.

Historic Integrity

To qualify for NEHBS recordation, a property must retain its historic integrity. Integrity is the unimpaired ability of a property to convey its significance. Evaluating integrity is sometimes subjective, but is always grounded in the understanding of a building's physical features and how they relate to its significance. For reconnaissance-level surveys, this generally means that a building must retain its original appearance

from the period of significance. Historic properties either retain their integrity or they do not. To evaluate the integrity of historic buildings, the National Register has defined seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. These aspects were considered by the survey team in evaluating Otoe County properties for NEHBS recordation. A total of 544 properties in Otoe County retained sufficient integrity for preliminary survey. These 544 properties were added to an existing database of 1,198 properties previously surveyed by the NESHPO. The following table outlines the numerical results of the Otoe County Historic Buildings Survey. The numbers are summarized according to the NEHBS number prefixes for rural and town locations. The results included in parentheses indicate those properties previously surveyed by the NESHPO.

Numerical Summary of the Otoe County Historic Buildings Survey

OTOE COUNTY	TOTAL PROPERTIES	CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS	CONTRIBUTING SITES	CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES	CONTRIBUTING OBJECTS
OT00: Rural	353 (113)	1,342 (203)	24 (7)	301 (64)	2 (0)
OT01: Burr	8 (2)	9 (2)	0	0	0
OT02: Douglas	20 (1)	26 (1)	0	1 (0)	0
OT03: Dunbar	21 (2)	29 (2)	0	1 (0)	0
OT05: Lorton	9 (1)	15 (1)	0	0 (6)	0
OT06: Nebraska City	0 (943)	0 (943)	0	0	0
OT07: Otoe	26 (0)	41 (2)	0	1 (0)	1 (0)
OT08: Palmyra	22 (24)	25 (23)	0 (1)	0	0
OT10: Syracuse	54 (29)	93 (28)	0	2 (0)	0 (1)
OT11: Talmage	6 (71)	7 (104)	0	0 (2)	0
OT12: Unadilla	25 (12)	30 (12)	0	1 (0)	0
TOTAL NUMBER SURVEYED IN FY 1991-1992:	544 (1,198)	1,617 (1,321)	24 (8)	305 (66)	3 (1)
TOTAL NEHBS TO DATE :	1,742	2,938	32	371	4

Approximated Area of Survey Coverage: 396.3 square miles (253,640 acres)

Numbers in parenthesis indicate previously surveyed properties

*: Nebraska City was previously surveyed by the NESHPO and not included in the 1991-92 survey project.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW OF OTOE COUNTY

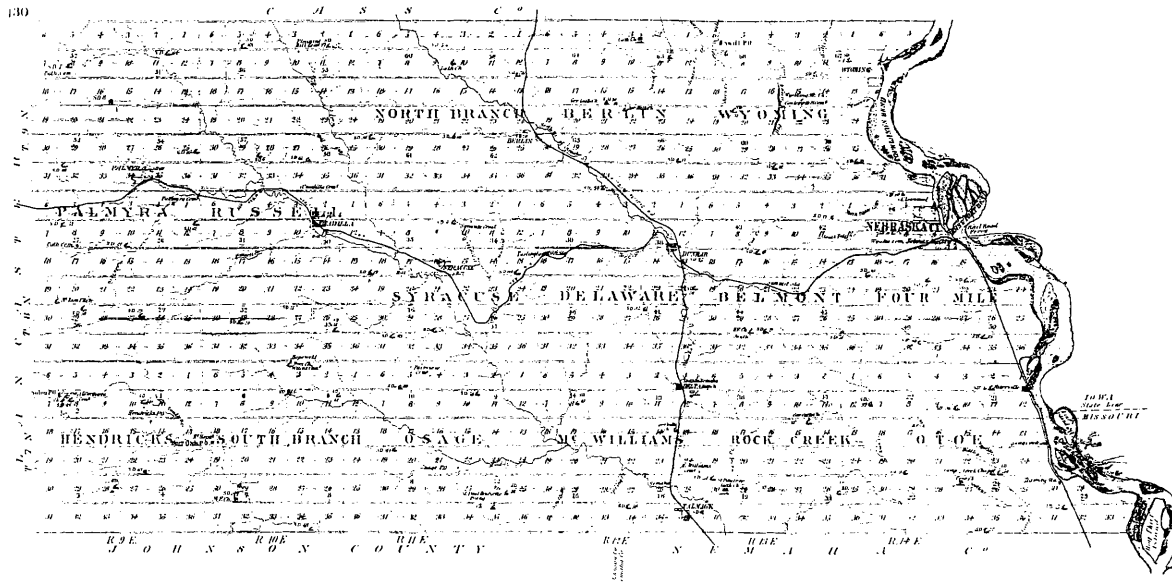


Fig. 3: Otoe County Atlas, 1884-85

Physical Description

Otoe County is located in the southeastern portion of the state of Nebraska. Its shape is that of a rectangle, measuring approximately 18 miles north to south, and almost 33 miles east to west on its northern border and just over 37 miles on its southern border. With the Missouri River forming its eastern boundary, the county has a total land area of 615 square miles. The overall appearance is one of gently rolling land, with elevations ranging from near 800 feet near the river to over 1300 feet in the southwest.

Three types of topography can be found within the county borders: valley land, bluffs and escarpments, and rolling hills. Valley land is flat land located primarily along the Missouri River and the Little Nemaha River which flows from the northwest to the south central part of the county. This soil is rich, consisting of stream-deposited silt, clay, sand, and gravel. The land along the banks of the Missouri River is very rugged with steep and irregular slopes. These rugged banks are called bluffs and escarpments. The remainder of the county is composed of rolling hills—hilly land with moderate to steep slopes and rounded crests formed by glaciation.

The primary drainage system is that of the Missouri River and its tributaries. Many short tributaries flow directly into the river in the east. Larger tributaries cut through the county, such as the Little Nemaha River and its tributaries: South and North Forks of the Little Nemaha, Muddy, Silver, Hooper, Wolf, Owl, Russel, Sand, and Rock Creeks.

The climate in Otoe County, as in the entire state of Nebraska, is characterized by seasonal temperature extremes, conditions that range from subhumid to semiarid, and highly variable precipitation. The average January temperature for the southeastern portion of the state is 22.6 F, while the average July temperature is 77.7 F. The average annual

precipitation for the south east is 30.30 inches (Nebraska Statistical Handbook, 1986-1987). In very dry years the precipitation amounts in this area may total as low as 19 inches, while the very wet years may see as much as 47 inches (Nebraska Atlas).

Original Inhabitants

Until the mid-nineteenth century the eastern half of what is today the state of Nebraska was occupied by village dwellers, and the western half by nomadic groups of people. The village dwellers raised corn and other crops, as well as participating in buffalo hunts that required extended periods of time away from their village location. The Otoe were village dwellers who claimed land in eastern Nebraska along the Missouri River from the mouth of the Platte River (north of Otoe County in present day Cass County) to the Big Nemaha River (south of Otoe County in present day Richardson County) and west to the edges of the Blue valley (present day Gage, Saline, and Seward Counties). In 1830 the Otoes ceded to the United States government all land between the Big and Little Nemaha Rivers and ten miles back from the Missouri. In 1833 all land south of the Little Nemaha was ceded. A report made by an Indian agent in 1843 listed 993 persons in the tribe living between the Platte and the Little Nemaha. In 1854 the Otoe ceded all of their remaining land to the government with the exception of a small tract in Gage County north and east of Barneston which would serve as a reservation. In 1882 the Otoes were removed to Indian Territory (present day Oklahoma).

The Pawnee, another group of village dwellers who lived north and west of the Otoe, often made incursions into Otoe land, but were not permanent residents.

History and Settlement of Nebraska

From 1541 until the end of the eighteenth century the primary white contact on the plains was with the Spanish, who were seeking a route to the Pacific and, secondarily, trade with the Indians. In 1804 Lewis and Clark explored the region for the United States with much the same goals. Later explorers also crossed the plains in search of other goals: Pike looking the source of the Arkansas River in 1806, and Long looking for the headwaters of the Red River in 1820, for example. Some did, however, find interest in Nebraska itself. Fur traders, many of them French, sought out the resources of the region. Trading posts were established as places where trade goods could be exchanged for buffalo robes, beaver pelts and other furs. The posts, the first of which was built in 1812, were located along the Missouri River, and in the panhandle area. To provide protection for the trade, Fort Atkinson was built in 1821 on the Missouri River north of Council Bluffs.

In succeeding decades the Platte River became a primary transportation route across the continent. First, fur traders in canoes travelled up and down its waters as they extended their range further west. In the 1840s pioneers on foot and in wagons followed its banks into the Rocky Mountains headed for the rich soils of Oregon, religious freedom of Utah, and gold of California. Few stayed within Nebraska's borders, however, because the area was not officially open for settlement. That changed with the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, when Nebraska became a territory.

Settlement began in the eastern part of the state along the Missouri River. Towns were platted almost immediately and farmers took up land in the rural areas. Land was most often purchased from the government or obtained by military bounty land warrants.

In the 1860s, settlement spread out gradually from the banks of the Missouri, often following the streams and rivers of the state, with the greatest population being in the

east and south. The passage of the Homestead Act in 1862, which allowed individuals to obtain 160 acres of land free of cost if certain conditions were met, encouraged settlement in the relatively new and sparsely populated state of Nebraska.

Communications were limited to the Pony Express, which operated in the southern part of the state from 1859 to 1861, when the transcontinental telegraph line was established. However, in 1863 Omaha was selected as the eastern terminus of the transcontinental railroad. Nebraska was granted statehood in 1867 and by the end of that year the state was spanned by rail.

At the beginning of the next decade people were moving into the northern portions of the state and following the rail lines into other areas. Much of the state's economy was based on agriculture and the early 1870s were prosperous. However, a series of bad years involving low rainfall and hordes of grasshoppers, added to the economic decline begun with the nation-wide Panic of 1873.

The year 1880 heralded a new decade—one that was to be the greatest settlement era for the great plains. Weather was almost perfect for crops, the railroads promised secure futures for many towns, and population boomed in both urban and rural areas. Cities began improving their environs and rural settlement spread throughout the state, including the previously unsettled portions in the west and central areas.

The year 1890 may have been a harbinger of things to come. The state averaged only 17 inches of rain for the year, with even lower amounts in 1893 and 1894. The drought was accompanied by general economic decline and a national panic in 1893. During this period thousands of people—both farm and city dwellers—left the state. By 1896 normal rainfall returned and economic recovery began. Manufacturing was also encouraged by improved transportation that resulted in lower freight rates on fuel.

The first two decades of the twentieth-century were ones of prosperity. Favorable conditions for agriculture persisted and towns benefitted from the farmers' economic good fortunes. This period was one of maturation for the plains towns. If a town's economic base had been unstable, and substantially weakened by the recession of the 1890s, it often faded from the landscape in the early 1900s. If it survived the 1890s, however, it began to mature in this era, often expanding, and adding city improvements. In fact, virtually all of the state's population increase in this era was recorded in the cities (Olson, 249). The Kincaid Act of 1904 attempted to increase population in the dry, western parts of the state by providing increased amounts of land (640 acres) available for homesteading. This proved to be too little for most areas and did not substantially increase the population of the dry regions.

World War I caused an increased demand for food production. Nebraska farmers, already experiencing higher prices than ever before, expanded both their acreage and production to accommodate the war effort. However, land prices began to rise after the war and bank lending increased. Mortgage debt skyrocketed and when war-time food prices were not maintained, Nebraska agriculture went into a tailspin. Despite the overall prosperity of the 1920s for the nation, agricultural areas were depressed, and since Nebraska's economy was based almost wholly on agriculture the state effectively suffered for two decades under a major economic depression. The drought conditions of the 1930s only added to the already depressed farm economy and in many cases was the final blow that forced people off the land, resulting in significant population declines in the state.

In the 1940s war once again resulted in unprecedented prosperity for Nebraska farmers and city dwellers as well. This war-generated prosperity continued well into the next decade. Some decline was experienced in the 1960s, particularly by small towns who were by-passed by the new Interstate Highway System. Small towns also suffered in the 60s and 70s as railroads curtailed their services and some lines were completely abandoned. The farm crisis of the 1980s brought corporate farming into the fore-front and resulted in a fight to save the family farm from both the corporations and the economy.

County History

The Big Blue River, west of Otoe County, posed a formidable obstacle to travelers on the Oregon Trail who were trying to reach the Platte River Valley from their Missouri starting point. As an alternative, some journeyed up the Missouri River or came across Iowa and used the De Roin Trail (also known as Main St. DeRoin Trail and Brownsville Road) which followed the old Otoe-Omaha (Indian) Trail. It left the vicinity of the Missouri River town of St. Deroin and cut through Beatrice to join the Oregon Trail further west. This same route was later the Nebraska City-Beatrice-Marysville Stage route.

The many travelers in the land that is today southern Nebraska and northern Kansas dictated that the United States provide protection from the Native Americans along their route. The troops stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, patrolled the trails in Kansas, but did not venture into the Nebraska region. In 1846 the Army established Fort Kearny, Nebraska, to fill this need. The Fort was located on the Missouri River at the mouth of Table Creek (present day Nebraska City). It was vacated briefly during the Mexican War, but otherwise remained in operation until 1848. At this point in time the Army decided that the main flow of immigration was further west and that the fort should be relocated. Fort Phil Kearny was established at the southernmost point of a large bend in the Platte River. This became known as "Fort Kearny" and the site on the Missouri as "old Fort Kearny".

In 1849 the United States witnessed the beginning of a gold rush to California. Gold seekers came from every part of the country and selected many different routes. Some crossed the Missouri River on the Boulware Ferry at the site of the recently abandoned old Fort Kearny. This crossing point served as a gathering place and groups of people formed into small communities over the next several years. In 1853 a townsite was formally surveyed and platted for Kearney City. The following year near-by Nebraska City was founded. In that same year Otoe County was established by the Nebraska territorial legislature (one of nineteen original counties) and Table Creek, one of the settlements at the site of the old fort, was named county seat.

Activity soon spread to other parts of the county. In 1855 the first deed was filed and a license granted to Gideon Bennett of Fremont County, Iowa, to operate a ferry from Iowa to Bennett's Point (later the town of Minersville). Regional filings of patents was great enough that the United States opened a General Land Office in Nebraska City in 1856.

In 1856 several towns, including Kearney City and Table Creek, merged into Nebraska City, which formally incorporated and which also became the county seat, having absorbed Table Creek. The following year Russell, Majors, and Waddell freighting company organized in Nebraska City using the Oxbow Trail and later the Nebraska City-Fort Kearny Cut-off to service clients in the west.

A decade passed with considerable growth in the rural areas and in Nebraska City, but with town development lacking. In addition, the only transportation was by wagon. The

Midland Pacific Railroad changed much of this. Organized in 1867, its purpose was to provide rail access to Otoe County and especially Nebraska City. The Union Pacific Railroad, running west out of Omaha, had by-passed Nebraska City, hurting its freighting business and leaving it without rail service. In 1868 the route was surveyed and the following year the first town, Dunbar, was platted along its route. Although it had been named Wilson in 1856, Dunbar wasn't platted until the Midland Pacific arrived and changed its name. By 1871 the line was in limited service-as far as Syracuse, at which time the town was platted. Soon after, Unadilla was also platted along the Midland Pacific route with the line eventually extending to Palmyra and Lincoln.

Despite the presence of the railroad, growth was slow in the 1870s in Otoe County, with drought and grasshoppers plaguing farmers. With rail competition increasing, freighting, once a mainstay of the county's economy, began to decline. The Midland Pacific Railroad struggled as an independent operator, but was finally sold under foreclosure in 1876 and leased by the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, the company which eventually purchased the line. On a more positive note for the county, Nebraska City resident and tree lover and promoter, J. Sterling Morton, suggested the celebration of an "Arbor Day" in 1872. Nebraska accepted Morton's idea and in celebration, over 1 million trees were planted in the state, setting a precedent for Nebraska and the nation. In 1885, the state officially adopted the celebration, making Arbor Day a legal holiday.

Despite a major flood on the Missouri River in 1881, the decade of the eighties was prosperous for Otoe County. The town of Berlin (later named Otoe) was platted in 1880, Delta, in 1881 (later named Cio, then Lorton), and Talmage in 1882. Five years later the Missouri Pacific Railroad arrived in Nebraska City, subsequently platting the towns of Paul, Douglas, and Burr along its route. Bridging the Missouri was of major concern, and in 1888 a pontoon bridge was erected at Nebraska City. While quite a novelty, it washed out the following year and was replaced by steel within a week. Late in the decade, building was begun on the Blind Institute (School for the Visually Impaired) in Nebraska City.

Having survived the drought and recession of the 1890s, farmers began to switch from spring to winter wheat and to plant alfalfa in the early twentieth century. City dwellers also experienced change, as telephones, electricity, and city water systems appeared in the communities in Otoe County.

Population had declined in the county during the nineties and also during the first decade of the twentieth century, although to a much lesser degree. This trend turned around in the following two decades. Although the gains were not great, they were a reversal of the previous pattern. Arbor Lodge, the home of J. Sterling Morton, was donated to the state of Nebraska and became a state park in 1923. Not all happenings were positive during this era, however. In 1922 the National Guard was called to Nebraska City to deal with rioting packinghouse workers who were on strike. By the end of the decade of the twenties farmers once again experienced a change, this time from animal power to the power of the internal combustion engine--the tractor. As a result, acreages planted to oats significantly declined. Another change was an increased interest in fruit planting along the Missouri River with many orchards established during this period.

The Missouri River gained much attention during the 1930s. Considerable river control and navigational work was done during the decade and a highway bridge was constructed over the river in 1930. The river returned to prominence in 1950 with a massive flood that damaged communities, rail lines and roadways.

After the population gain of the 1920s, Otoe County continuously lost population. By the 1981-82 school year there were only 21 school districts left in the county, plus two private schools (Nebraska City Lourdes and Nebraska School for the Visually Impaired). The economy moved on, however, and transportation needs dictated a bridge. In the mid-1980s the old highway bridge at Nebraska City was demolished and a new one erected. Nebraska Highway 2 was also the subject of improvement as well as the focus for development in the county. Three county towns recorded peak populations in 1990, and all were located along Highway 2.

County Towns

Burr, located in the southwestern part of Otoe County, was platted in 1888 when the Missouri Pacific Railroad arrived en route to Lincoln. Businesses opened rapidly, including a lumber yard and two elevators, with a school completed by 1889. An early meeting hall was the Landwehr Hall, which reflected the heavy German population in the area. After the turn of the century, Burr saw many improvements. Panko Hall was built to serve the community's needs. Although the First World War hit the small town of Burr when anti-German sentiment forced the German American Bank to delete "German" from its name, other activities continued and the town recorded its largest population (133 people) in 1920. By 1925 there was a new bank and the Panko block, as well as electric lights for the town. In 1935 a new brick school building replaced the old building which was razed. The last high school class graduated in 1958. After 20 years of requests, the town finally succeeded in obtaining a county spur road to town in 1975. The city streets were paved in 1980 when Burr still could boast of a population over 100. But by 1990 the census recorded a population decline of almost 25 percent, with 75 residents in town.

In the vicinity of present day **Douglas** a school was built in 1860 and a post office named Hendricks was established on the Little Nemaha River in 1863. A community grew up around the post office and school and the Missouri Pacific Railroad routed its line through that settlement in 1888, changing the town's name to Douglas in the process. With the advent of the railroad, the town grew quickly.



Fig. 4: Street scene, Douglas, Nebraska, circa 1900.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

An opera house was built in 1889 (destroyed by fire in 1921) and specialty shops, such as a jewelry, millinery, and musical instrument dealer, were opened by 1900. From 1891 to 1893 the Douglas Seminary of Nebraska Wesleyan University operated in town on a 5 acre tract with a frame building and brick dorm. The school was established as a "feeder" to Nebraska Wesleyan in Lincoln. Bricks for the dorm and other town buildings were made in a kiln located west of town. Limestone quarries nearby provided additional building material. Despite the depression of the nineties, Douglas prospered. The town added board sidewalks in 1892 and cement ones in 1910 and telephone service arrived in 1896. It reached its largest population in 1910 when 305 residents were recorded in the census.

The remainder of the twentieth century saw continued town improvements in the early years, but a slow drop in population. Farmers State Bank opened in 1921, but the Douglas Bank closed in the early thirties. A town hall was built and electric lights were added in 1923, with a waterworks in 1926. Land was purchased for a city park in 1933 and the old 1860s school was finally replaced in 1936. The WPA utilized stone from the rock quarry near Douglas for road stone in its highway program. Subsequent decades saw businesses close and stores vacated on Main Street, due in part to the town's location off of the major highways in the county. Population dropped to 242 in 1920 and stood at 199 in 1990.

Dunbar was founded as Wilson ten miles west of Nebraska City in 1856. It benefitted from the large freighting business in Nebraska City, serving as the first night's stop for the wagons before they proceeded on to Denver. The town was also known briefly as Dennison, but was officially platted as Dunbar by the Midland Pacific Railroad when that company built west from the Missouri River in 1869. Despite the railroad, the town grew slowly at first, but by the 1880s had a full complement of businesses, including a print shop, tinner, and lumber yard. Fires in 1884 and 1888 destroyed several frame buildings, all of which were rebuilt of brick. A bank was opened in 1891 but little activity followed during the hard times of the nineties. Growth resumed in the new century with town services added, including a new water system in 1923. The town's population stood at 312 in 1920, and despite large out-migration from the county during the thirties, Dunbar's reached its peak population of 336 in 1940. The next few decades were difficult for the town. It suffered severe damage by flood waters in 1950. In 1965 Nebraska Highway 2 was rerouted around the town, causing a substantial decline in business activity. By 1990 Dunbar's population had dropped to 171.

Platted in 1881, the town of **Lorton** experienced several name changes. Its first name, Delta, was not acceptable to the Missouri Pacific Railroad when it built through the town. The railroad selected the name Cio, but town residents did not like it, so in 1892 they voted for the name Lorton. Growth was rapid thanks to the numerous trains passing through town and Lorton reached its largest population (290) in 1900. A new school was built in 1902 to accommodate the large population (demolished, 1982). During this peak period the town sported a cream station and a stockyards, and, slightly later, a farm implement and Studebaker dealer whose building had a large hall with a stage above it. Population declined rapidly after the town's heyday in the early twentieth century. By 1920 it had dropped to 102, less than half of its peak number. A bank closed, giving the town its current town hall building. Many railroad tracks washed out in the 1950 flood and were never rebuilt. The depot was subsequently torn down. In 1980 the population had dropped to 47 and there were only four businesses in Lorton. A slight resurgence took place during the decade, however, with the 1990 census recording 61 residents.

Nebraska City is located on the site of the original Fort Kearny, established in 1846.

Even after the closing of the fort in 1848 the location was an important river crossing point. The history of the town goes back to several small communities in the vicinity of the fort and the place where Table Creek flows into the Missouri River. Table Creek post office was established in the area in 1853 and the settlement that grew up around it was named the first county seat in 1854. Kearney City was surveyed nearby in 1853. Nebraska City was surveyed in the same vicinity in 1854 and was incorporated in 1856, encompassing both Table Creek and Kearney City. By including Table Creek within its boundaries, Nebraska City became the county seat. A fire in 1860 set the town back slightly, but growth soon resumed. In 1865 the first high school in Nebraska was opened, becoming an elementary school building in 1874. The decade of the 1860s was a time of prosperity for the city. Russell, Majors and Waddell Freighting Company, begun in 1858 in Nebraska City, served as a cornerstone in the economic community. Freighting became one of the prime business activities. In addition, the dock facilities on the river made the city a major steamboat port, providing many of the goods carried by the freighting companies.

Flying high on the success of steamboating and freighting, Nebraska City began recruiting the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. They failed at this attempt when the railroad selected Omaha as its river town in 1869. In that same year local residents countered the Burlington's action by incorporating their own railroad, the Midland Pacific, to serve the county. By 1871 it had built from Nebraska City to Lincoln. While the 1870s were not extremely prosperous, the 1880s were. Despite a major flood in 1881 industrial expansion began in Nebraska City. In 1887 the Missouri Pacific Railroad arrived, and the Burlington Railroad, having taken over the Midland Pacific, built a bridge over the Missouri River. A new courthouse and a post office building were erected in 1889. Late in the decade construction was begun on the Blind Institute, a state facility. All of the growth and development were reflected in the city's population, which reached its largest number ever in 1890--11,941 residents.



Fig. 5: Central Avenue, Nebraska City, circa 1900.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

While the city's population declined dramatically over the next thirty years--to 6,279 in 1920--the city itself continued to improve. A library was built in 1896 with a new wing added in 1933. A street car system operated in town up to 1910. In 1908 the Driving Park Association purchased land for a race track and driving park. A grandstand, barns, corrals, and dwelling were constructed. The park, now known as Steinhart Park was later turned over to the city. The twenties saw other improvements: a hospital, a junior high, the creation of Arbor Lodge State Park on the site of the home of famous resident, J. Sterling Morton, and in 1930, the first highway bridge over the Missouri at the historic river crossing.



Fig. 6: Arbor Lodge State Park, J. Sterling Morton House, Nebraska City.

By 1980 the city's population had increased almost 800 people over the 1920 figure. The Blind Institute, now the School for the Visually Impaired, constructed a new facility, the hospital was renovated and remodeled, new elementary and high schools had recently been built, and several industries continued successful business operations. In the mid 1980s the old highway bridge was demolished and a new four-lane bridge constructed. The 1990 census showed Nebraska City's population to have dropped once again--to 6,547.

The town of Otoe was named Berlin when it was established in 1880 on the proposed Missouri Pacific Railroad line from Kansas City to Omaha. The first trains arrived in town three years later. Many of the early residents were German Lutherans and churches and schools were some of the first buildings to be constructed. With slow but steady progress, Berlin grew. Then, in the second decade of the twentieth century disaster struck. A tornado on Easter Sunday in 1913 damaged or destroyed most of the businesses in town (see photo on following page). Although this was a major setback to the development of the community, most owners rebuilt. A few years later, with the beginnings of World War I, anti-German sentiment was directed at the town with the same name as the German capital. In response, citizens changed the town's name to Otoe in 1918. In the same year, a rash of fires hit the town, with one consuming an entire block.



Fig. 7: Tornado damage in Otoe, Nebraska, 1913.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

While dealing with the poor natural and economic conditions of the thirties, Otoe lost its rail passenger service in 1932. Amazingly, the town achieved its largest population, 298 people, immediately following the Great Depression. In 1958 the high school closed and in 1965 the rail line through town was abandoned. Despite these closures and the town's location eighteen miles northwest of Nebraska City, in the mid-1980s Otoe sported a park with rodeo arena and ball diamond, and thirteen businesses. Its 1990 population was 196.

Located in the extreme western portion of Otoe County, **Palmyra** was laid out in 1870, with several stores opening within the year. The following year, the Midland Pacific Railroad extended its line from its previous terminus at Syracuse through Palmyra, en route from Nebraska City to Lincoln. The railroad encouraged growth, and other businesses arrived, including a mill (and its dam) south of town in 1873.



Fig. 8: H.O. McGart & Wife Grocery Store, Palmyra, Nebraska.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

A city park was established and the school building was erected in 1874. Growth continued and as the new century neared, city improvements, such as a library, and public utilities were added to the town. Fire, however, struck twice in as many years. The old town hall and the library were destroyed in 1913 and in 1914 several businesses and the Odd Fellow Hall were lost. Nevertheless, Palmyra recorded a population of 317 people in 1920, making it larger than any of its nearest neighbors in the county. The town continued to grow over the next decades, thanks in part to its location on a major highway (Nebraska Highway 2) and the longevity of the railroad. It even survived the farm crisis of the 1980s, increasing in population from 512 in 1980 to 545, its largest number ever recorded, in 1990.

Two towns, one called **Paul** and other called West Paul, were both platted in 1887 on the Missouri Pacific Railroad line in southern Otoe County. The lots in West Paul sold and it was this area that developed and became known simply as Paul. Although the town was always small, it had a bank, barber shop, butcher shop, tavern, variety (general) store, gas pumps, hardware and implement store, locker plant, and post office over the years. Its largest population, 75 residents, was recorded in 1930. The post office was discontinued in 1955, the locker plant burned down in 1972, and several businesses closed. By the mid-1980s there were two taverns and a grain elevator left and the town was unincorporated.

A paper town named **Syracuse** was established in 1856 and the following year a post office was opened by the same name. The name of the post office which was located one and one half miles west of present-day Syracuse was changed to Nursery Hill to promote a local nursery. Nursery Hill became the first stop out on the overland stage route out of Nebraska City in the late 1850s and 1860s. In 1871 the Midland Pacific Railroad began building west from Nebraska City, but the surveyed route by-passed Nursery Hill. So some enterprising local men platted a new town in 1871 directly on the rail line and named it Syracuse. The town sprang to life and just seven years later counted fifty businesses and professional offices. Most of the business houses were of frame construction and in the 1880s brick began to replace frame--not a difficult task considering there were two brick kilns in town and a stone quarry west of Nursery Hill.



Fig. 9: Main Street, Syracuse, Nebraska, circa 1920.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

Syracuse added a race track south of town, a new school (1890), and a number of new industries, including a harness maker, wagon and carriage factory, cement block factory, Farmer's Grist and Exchange Mill (at Nursery Hill), a fence factory, a cigar factory, and a corn cob pipe factory. As was often the case in small towns in the nineteenth century, two fires destroyed most of the Main Street of Syracuse during the 1890s. Merchants rebuilt and the town prospered in the new century. Despite a tense period during World War I when the many German citizens of Syracuse feared reprisals for their ethnic heritage, the town counted 889 residents in 1920.

Despite a depression and a second world war, Syracuse still retained just under one thousand citizens in 1945. The WPA had remodeled a church for a new library and built a new school. As automobiles became more popular and gasoline more available, Syracuse residents began to shop in Omaha and Lincoln. Many of the people were retired. But the town is located in the center of the county at the junction of two major highways and is 30 miles from Lincoln and 50 from Omaha. Several federal agencies liked this location and selected Syracuse for their county offices. The central location also proved popular for housing for the elderly and other public facilities such as the hospital. Industry has continued to favor Syracuse, and in the mid-1980s the town counted approximately 150 businesses. The continued growth caused the largest population ever recorded to appear in the 1990 census--1,646 people.

Syracuse claims at least two famous former residents: Hartley Burr Alexander, a University of Nebraska professor who selected the inscriptions and symbolism for the Nebraska State Capitol, and John C. Page, the U.S. Commissioner of Reclamation during the dam-building years on the Colorado River for whom Page, Arizona, is named.

Located near the mouth of Spring Creek, Wilson Creek, and South Branch, Talmage had an ideal location in the early settlement of Otoe County. The town came into being when the Missouri Pacific Railroad built its line from Kansas city to Omaha.



Fig 10: Construction of Trinity Lutheran Church, Talmage, Nebraska
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

Local residents lobbied the railroad to build their depot at its present site so that the new town would be in an optimum location. In 1882 Talmage was platted. A school was built the following year and an addition created on the southeast side of the original townsite. A high school was built in 1887, but before the town could celebrate its tenth birthday, a fire destroyed all the buildings on the north half of the east side of Main except for the bank. Just three years later, in 1894, a second fire destroyed all of the buildings in south half of the block. A water system was installed in 1896 and a fire company organized, providing some protection from the threat of fire. Telephones arrived the following year and the town began to return to normal.

In the early twentieth century a city park was established and electric lights illuminated the town. As with many small towns in eastern Nebraska, Talmage reached its peak population of 525 in 1920. the town continued to add improvements, including the paving of Main Street in 1927, but population slowly declined. Floods in 1950 and 1951 did considerable damage to the town, especially to bridges accessing the community. In 1954 the Missouri Pacific demolished their bridge north of town which had not been repaired since the flood. Talmage suffered from declining rail service and its location off of the primary highways in the county. In 1967 the Talmage and Cook schools merged. The 1980 and 1990 censuses showed a much smaller population (246), but also a stability, with no loss over the decade.

The town of **Unadilla** dates to the year 1868 when the first residence was built, although the plat was not filed until 1871 when the Midland Pacific Railroad arrived. The first school was built the following year and replaced ten years later. The twentieth century saw the usual array of improvements: telephones in 1901, a water system in 1905, and a new school in 1915. Disaster struck in 1911 when fire destroyed all of the businesses in town except the grocery and bank. The twenties saw the next set of improvements with electricity and a water tower and mains. Considerable building and development took place in the 1950s and 1960s and Unadilla began to slowly grow. The town recorded its largest population in 1980 but superceded that figure in 1990 with a count of 294 residents.

Towns No Longer in Existence: (with approximate dates and locations)

Barney: c. 1870s - c. 1920s; southeast corner

Elberon: c. 1870s - c. 1920s; northeast

Minersville: called Bennet's Landing in 1850s, then Otoe City, then Minersville in 1864; southeast, on Missouri River

Solon: 1868 - c. 1890; southwest

Turlington: 1884 - c. 1920s; four miles east of Syracuse

Wyoming: 1855 - c. 1928; northeast (previously called Dresden)

Rural Communities

While the word "community" often evokes images only of towns and cities, rural areas can also be considered communities. Regions develop in rural areas with their own particular characteristics and often with an isolated church, store, or meeting hall as a

focal point. The following are the only rural communities identified in Otoe County, although many may have existed.

The **Camp Creek** community focused on the area in the southeast corner of the county where a frame building was erected in 1858 that served as a multi-purpose community center. A brick church was built in 1868 where regular services were held until 1935.

The area called **Osage** in the south central part of the county, was first settled around the year 1870. The school served as a community center. Osage Evangelical Church and Osage Lutheran Church were organized in 1871 and in 1872 Evangelische St. Paul's Gemeinde was organized. There was also an Osage cemetery and a post office which operated from 1871 to 1890.

Population Characteristics:

The decennial federal censuses of the population of the United States show Otoe County to be a relatively typical plains county whose economy is based primarily on agriculture (see table). The population grew very rapidly in the initial settlement period of the 1860s and again in the agriculturally favorable 1880s, with the county's largest population recorded at the end of the decade. Out migration during the dry 1890s was fairly large, as might be expected given the size of the county and the availability of transportation that facilitated departure. The population continued to decline in the first ten years of the twentieth century and then showed small increases in the following two decades. Declines occurred every subsequent decennial year.

Otoe County is also typical of the majority of Nebraska counties in its ethnic settlement. The 1870 federal census indicated that the largest number of foreign born persons in Otoe County had been born in Germany, as was true for much of Nebraska. In 1870 and 1880 they accounted for over nine percent of the total population in Otoe County, and about eleven percent in 1890. The percent dropped to ten in 1900, with other ethnic groups, such as the English, Irish, Swedish, and Danish, accounting for no more than one and one half percent each. As the twentieth century continued the numbers of foreign born steadily declined. While the Germans were fairly widespread, some areas were still identified with certain ethnic groups. In Otoe County, the Germans were particularly strong near Otoe and Syracuse. While small in number, a French settlement existed in the southeast on the Nemaha county line near the town of Julian.

Otoe County Population

1860	4,211	1930	19,901
1870	12,345	1940	18,994
1880	15,727	1950	17,056
1890	25,403	1960	16,503
1900	22,288	1970	15,576
1910	19,323	1980	15,183
1920	19,494	1990	14,252

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GENERAL SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

Introduction

The primary objective of the Otoe County Historic Buildings Survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic resources extant within the county. In addition to this, several other objectives were identified in the Research Design which utilize the data collected by the survey and validate the need for its performance. First among these additional objectives was the contribution of information to the contextual setting of Nebraska's historic architecture. The performance of the Otoe County Historic Buildings Survey has generated information which contributes to a statewide knowledge and builds a background with which future survey information can be evaluated.



Fig 11: Abandoned circa 1890 frame house, rural Otoe County, (OT00-114).

Secondly, it was the objective of the Otoe County Historic Buildings Survey to identify those properties within the county which are eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Additional objectives of the survey included: the identification of specific properties or geographic areas which, in the event of an intensive survey, would contribute useful information to the context of Nebraska's historic architecture; the identification of specific property types; the identification of construction methods which may relate to or are unique to those existing in the NEHBS database, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement, building technologies and architectural image.

In addition to these conceptual objectives, the Otoe County Historic Buildings Survey was intended to fulfill several numerical objectives as stated in the Research Design. These quantitative objectives consisted of:

- A. The recording of an estimated 450 properties in Otoe County at the completion of the survey.
- B. The coverage of approximately 281,600 acres (440 square miles) in Otoe County. In addition, each street of the nine Otoe County communities included in the study area would be covered using reconnaissance survey methods.
- C. Identification of at least 70 properties worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.
- D. Identification of at least one possible Historic District or Multiple Property nominations for National Register listing.
- E. Evaluating by the following hierarchy those properties which are eligible (E) or potentially eligible (P) for listing in the National Register, and those properties which contribute (C) to the database of extant material resources in the county.

A post-survey evaluation of these goals reveals that the Otoe County Historic Buildings Survey was successful in satisfying its preliminary objectives. The satisfaction of these goals can be expressed in two quantifiable terms: numerical and geographic. Each street of the nine communities and nearly every rural road was surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.

The large number of properties recorded during the survey exceeded the preliminary estimates stated in the Research Design. A total of 1,617 contributing buildings, structures, objects and sites were documented on 544 individual properties. The survey canvassed approximately 396.3 square miles (253,640 acres) and identified 161 properties eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These numbers are testimony to the favorable levels of historic integrity retained by the Otoe County communities. Alterations were present in some cases, but the overall integrity of the historic built environment in the towns was generally impressive. The large volume of properties recorded can also be attributed to the comprehensive nature of the project.

Historic Context		# of Properties
02.00.	Religion: Religious/Ceremonial	14
02.01.01.	Religion: Roman Catholic Church in Nebraska	5
02.03.01.	Religion: Lutheran Church in Nebraska	4
02.04.01.	Religion: Presbyterian Church in America, in Nebraska	3
02.05.01.	Religion: Congregational Churches in Nebraska	1

02.05.02.	Religion: United Church of Christ	2
02.06.01.	Religion: Methodist Episcopal Church in Nebraska	2
02.06.07.	Religion: United Methodist Church in Nebraska	2
02.10.01.	Religion: Baptist Church in Nebraska	1
02.99.	Religion: Other Protestant Faiths	4
03.04.02.	Aesthetic Systems: Murals	1
03.13.	Aesthetic Systems: Sculpture	1
03.13.02.	Aesthetic Systems: Historic Trail Markers	1
04.02.	Government: Local	5
04.05.	Government: State Government	1
04.06.	Government: Federal Government, United States Post Office	1
05.02.03.	Association: American Legion	1
06.01.	Education: Schooling	3
06.01.01.	Education: Rural Education	21
06.02.01.	Education: Enrichment, Libraries	1
07.06.	Diversion: Leisure and Recreation	2
07.06.03.01.	Diversion: Recreational Areas in the Southeast Region	1
07.07.01.	Diversion: Opera Houses Built in Nebraska	3
08.01.	Southeastern General Farming	254
12.02.01.	Commerce: Retail Commerce in the Southeast Region	62
12.05.01.	Commerce: Grain Handling and Storage	6
13.02.	Transportation: Roads	1
13.02.02.	Transportation: Immigration Routes	2
13.02.02.01.	Transportation: Oregon Trail	1
13.03.	Transportation: Rail	2
13.03.02.	Transportation: County Roads	29

13.04.02.	Transportation: Burlington Railroad	4
13.04.05.	Transportation: Missouri Pacific	5
15.01.	Services: Public Utilities	7
15.02.	Services: Private Utilities	2
15.05.02.	Services: Early Nebraska Banking, (1863-1889)	1
15.05.03.	Services: The Age of Main Street Banking, (1889-1920)	6
16.05.	Settlement: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	352

Historic Contexts and Preliminary Inventory of the Otoe County Survey

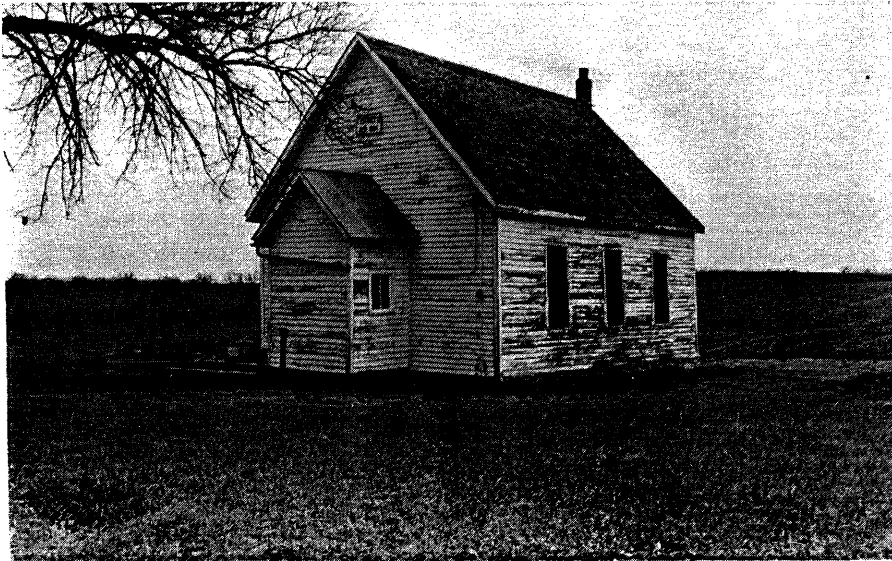


Fig. 12: Abandoned Ferguson District #81 School (C.1874), rural Otoe County.

The following provides a brief description of historic contexts as related to buildings recorded during the Otoe County survey. The contexts are those identified by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (1989). Only contexts associated with buildings recorded during the survey are discussed; particularly those judged eligible (DOE: E) or potentially eligible (DOE: P) for National Register listing. Summaries of historic contexts are followed by photographs of eligible and potentially eligible properties in Otoe County. Photograph captions include site numbers, approximate dates of construction, locations, and statements of significance. Also included are photographs of buildings already listed in the National Register.

Historic Context: Religion

Religion refers to cultural manifestations relative to an acknowledged deity and includes entities such as organizations and sacred places. In terms of historic resources, this includes churches, parsonage-rectories, cemeteries, fellowship halls, and schools.

The 1991-92 Otoe County survey recorded twenty-five (25) religious properties. In addition to these, thirteen (13) buildings were previously recorded by the NESHPO. Of the thirty-eight (38) total properties, ten (10) were judged eligible for listing in the National Register and are included in the following preliminary inventory.

The large number of religious buildings worthy of National Register consideration reflects the cultural importance placed upon organized worship during the Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890) and Development and Growth (1890-1920) periods in Otoe County. The Otoe County religious properties represent a variety of artistic, historical and cultural influences. Churches ranged from hall-type buildings to more elaborate high style structures.

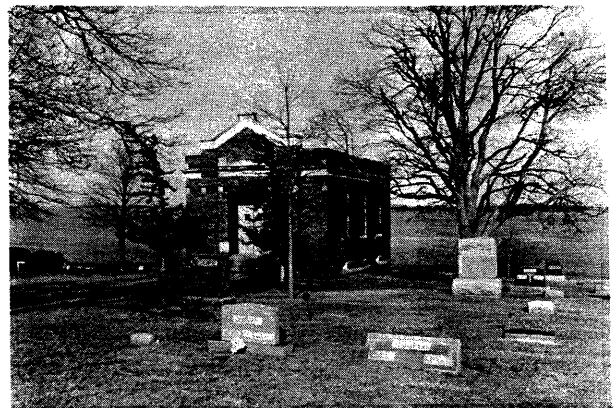
NEHBS NUMBER: OT06: F-009 Nebraska City
DATE: 1861
NAME: Saint Benedict's Catholic Church

St. Benedict's Catholic Church was listed on the National Register in 1983 and is significant for association with Father Emmanuel Hartig, a missionary and Benedictine priest. Father Hartig, a native of Germany, was responsible for the erection of six Catholic churches and the establishment of several parishes in southeastern Nebraska and northwestern Missouri. The church, built in 1861, is believed to be the oldest brick Catholic church in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: OT00-036 Rural
DATE: C1870
NAME: Camp Creek Cemetery, Chapel and Gate

Established c.1870, this Cemetery contains several contributing features including a one-story brick Neo-Classical Revival style chapel and entrance gate. The well-maintained site reflects the historic character of cemeteries established during the period of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890) in Otoe County.



NEHBS NUMBER: OT00-123 Rural
DATE: 1871, 1907, 1911
NAME: Evangelical St. Pauls Church Complex

Well-preserved complex founded 1871 featuring a large two-story frame parsonage, cemetery and a church--despite its non-contributing entrance addition. Potentially significant example of church facilities constructed during the Development and Growth period in Nebraska (1890-1920).



NEHBS NUMBER: OT00-170 Rural
DATE: C1869
NAME: Rosewood Cemetery

Located on the outskirts of Palmyra, this cemetery contains several contributing features including a care-takers shed and towering landscape trees. The well maintained site reflects the historic character of cemeteries established during the period of Settlement and Expansion of Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: OT00-182 Rural
DATE: C1900, C1910, 1885
NAME: St. John's U.C.C. Church Complex

Founded by German immigrants in 1885, this church complex features a frame Gothic Revival style church (C1900) with a bell tower entry, frame parsonage (C1910) and cemetery. Potentially significant example of churches constructed during the Rapid Growth era (1880-1915) for the Church of Christ in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: OT00-234 Rural
DATE: 1871, 1875, 1915
NAME: St. Josephs Catholic Church Complex

Exceptional church complex consisting of large brick church (1915) with Gothic Revival style detailing, two-story brick rectory (1923), and original frame church (1875), now used as a school. Considered eligible for its role in early twentieth-century religious worship and as one of many significant historic properties associated with the Catholic Church in Otoe County.



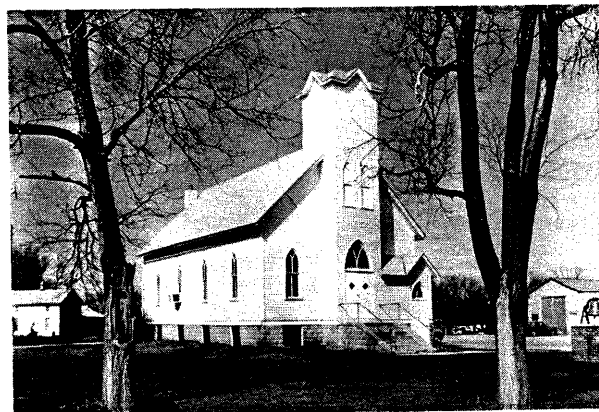
NEHBS NUMBER: OT03-018 Dunbar
DATE: 1935, C1910, 1871
NAME: 1st. Presbyterian Church & Parsonage

This well-preserved brick church, built in 1935, and frame parsonage (C1910) are considered potentially significant as a focal point of religious worship in Dunbar and as examples of church facilities built during the Economic Depression (1920-1940) period of the Presbyterian Church in Nebraska.



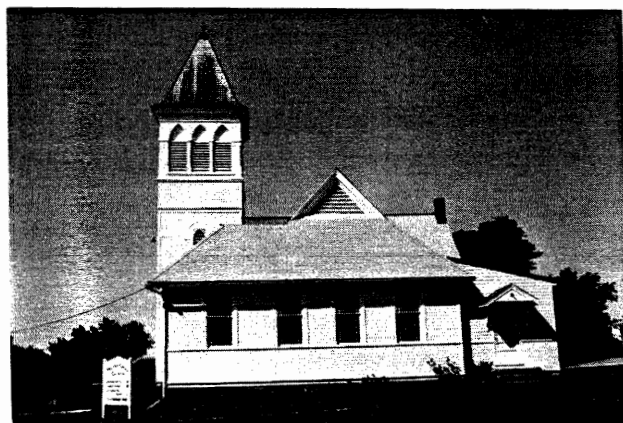
NEHBS NUMBER: OT08-004 Palmyra
DATE: 1879
NAME: United Methodist Church

Previously surveyed by the NESHPO, the Palmyra United Methodist Church is a well-preserved frame building with pointed Gothic windows and central bell-tower entry. Significant as a church constructed during the era of Expansion in Membership and Construction (1870-1900) by the Methodist Church in Otoe County.



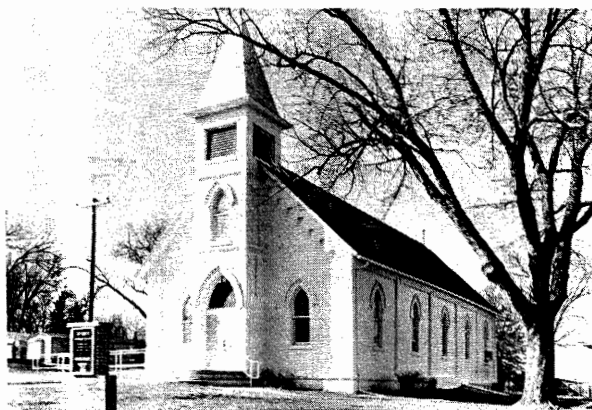
NEHBS NUMBER: OT08-007 Palmyra
DATE: 1901
NAME: Presbyterian Church

Previously surveyed by the NESHPO and despite minor compromises to historic integrity, is potentially significant as an example of churches built during the Religious Revivals and Evangelical Movement period (1890-1920) of the Presbyterian Church in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: OT08-013 Palmyra
DATE: C1890
NAME: St. Leo's Catholic Church

Potentially significant as a well-preserved brick church with pointed arch windows and central bell-tower entry. Previously surveyed by the NESHPO, St. Leo's is noteworthy as a church built during the beginning of the Development and Growth period in Nebraska (1890-1929).



NEHBS NUMBER: OT08-016 Palmyra
DATE: 1907
NAME: Baptist Church

Despite abandonment, this previously surveyed frame church building is potentially significant for association with twentieth-century religious denominations in Otoe County.



Historic Context: Aesthetic Systems

Aesthetic Systems refers to performing arts such as music, dance and theater, and visual arts such as sculpture and painting, and literature. In terms of the Otoe County Survey, two objects associated with this context were recorded: the Indian Treaty Monument (OT00-312) and the Oregon Trail Memorial Marker (OT00-136). Both of these objects were considered potentially eligible for National Register listing and are illustrated in the following inventory. In addition, a building mural was previously surveyed in the town of Syracuse (OT10-002).

NEHBS NUMBER: OT00-136 Rural
DATE: 1933
NAME: Oregon Trail Memorial Marker

Oregon Trail memorial marker worthy of mention as a contributor to the potential multiple property study of historic trail memorials in Nebraska. This marker was constructed from the foundation stones of the former Oakley Store (1867) located on the Oregon Trail.



NEHBS NUMBER: OT00-312 Rural
DATE: 1933
NAME: Indian Treaty Monument

Stone monument erected in 1933 to commemorate the 1857 Pawnee Indian treaty signed at Rocky Ford on North Table Creek. Potentially significant for association with events that occurred during the Territorial Period in Nebraska.

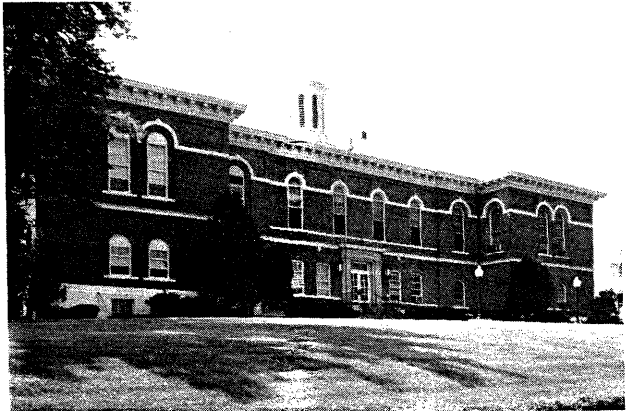
**Historic Context: Government**

Government refers to both established government and competition between interest groups for leadership at the local, state or national levels. Associated buildings include post offices, courthouses, community halls, and fire stations. Typically, not many of these

buildings are surveyed because a small community, for example has only one post office or town hall. The 1991-92 Otoe County survey recorded six (6) buildings related to government. In addition, two buildings in Nebraska City are listed on the National Register; the Otoe County Courthouse (OT06:A-003) and the U.S. Post Office (OT06:A-005).

NEHBS NUMBER: OT06:A-003 Nebraska City
DATE: 1865, 1882, 1936
NAME: Otoe County Courthouse

The Otoe County Courthouse was listed on the National Register in 1976 and is the oldest public building in Nebraska still in use. The original two-story brick structure was completed in 1865 with additions being made in 1882 and 1936.



NEHBS NUMBER: OT06:A-005 Nebraska City
DATE: 1889
NAME: Former U.S. Courthouse & Post Office

Completed in 1889, the Nebraska City post office building was designed in 1886 under the direction of W.E. Bell, supervising architect for the U.S. Treasury. The two-story brick structure combines elements of the Chateausque and Romanesque Revival styles to produce an impressive example of late nineteenth-century governmental architecture. Listed on the National Register in 1971, the post office has been restored as a bank and received an Honors Award from the National Trust for Historic Preservation in 1990.



NEHBS NUMBER: OT07-022 Otoe
DATE: C1900
NAME: Post Office

One-story Post Office with pressed-metal cornice and pressed-tin siding. Significant as an important resource in the study of early twentieth-century post offices in Otoe County, as well as in the state of Nebraska.



Historic Context: Education

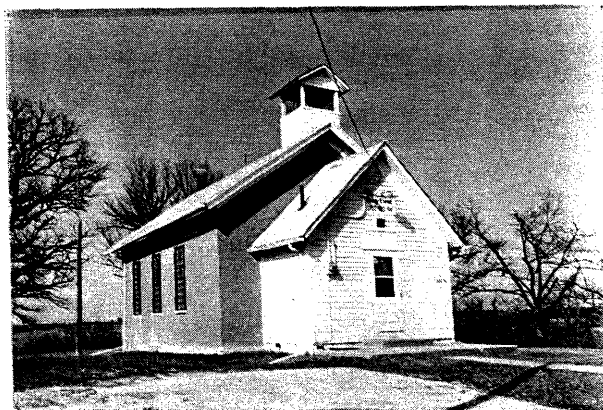
Education refers to any act or process which imparts the acquisition of knowledge. Buildings associated with this theme include schools, libraries, and museums. The 1991-92 Otoe County survey recorded seventeen (17) Education buildings including elementary, high schools, high schools, and former rural schools. In addition, eight (8) buildings associated with Education were previously surveyed by the NESHPO. As part of this previous research, the Camp Creek District #54 school (OT00-037) was listed on the National Register. Of the twenty-five total properties, ten (10) are included in the inventory as eligible for National Register listing. Information regarding the Education properties surveyed in Otoe County is outlined below.

Otoe County schools fall into two types: one-room frame hall buildings, and larger-scale masonry buildings. The County's one-room hall-type schools are generally found in rural areas and appear to have been built between 1880 and 1905. Excellent examples include Camp Creek Dist. #54, Oak Hill District #71 (OT00-175), Ferguson District #81 (OT00-367), and Evergreen School (OT00-379).

The second type of school is the "modern" school -- a larger brick building generally found in towns. Built between 1905 and 1928, these schools are two stories in height with raised basements and are located on an entire city block. Examples in Otoe County include Talmage (OT11-001), Dunbar (OT03-003) and Syracuse (OT10-009) public schools.

NEHBS NUMBER: OT00-037 Rural
DATE: 1870
NAME: Camp Creek School Dist. #54

Listed on the National Register in 1980, this frame and stucco hall-type school is important for its association with public education during the period of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890) in Nebraska.



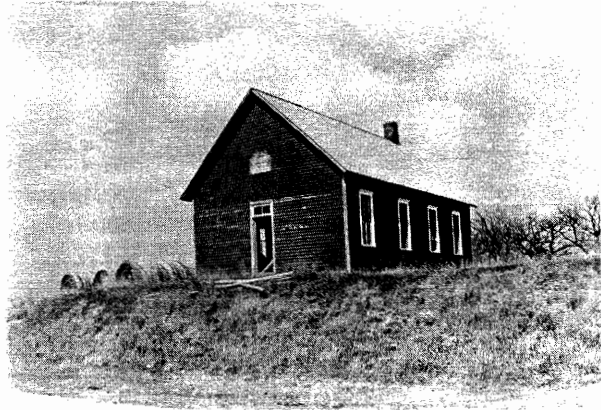
NEHBS NUMBER: OT00-083 Rural
DATE: 1879
NAME: Harmony School Dist. #53

Previously surveyed by the NESHPO, this frame building is an important contributor to the study of schools constructed in Otoe County during the period of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890).



NEHBS NUMBER: OT00-175 Rural
DATE: C1900
NAME: Oak Hill School Dist. #71

Despite abandonment, this frame school building is an important contributor to the study of hall-type schools built during the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Otoe County.



NEHBS NUMBER: OT00-185 Rural
DATE: C1895
NAME: Former School

Despite abandonment, this one-story frame school has retained a high degree of historic integrity. A noteworthy example among the hall-type rural schools built during the Development and Growth period (1890-1920) in Otoe County.



NEHBS NUMBER: OT00-216 Rural
DATE: C1900
NAME: Former Lincoln Grove School

Despite abandonment, this one-story frame school has retained its historic integrity. Potentially significant for its unique massing and as a rural school built during the Development and Growth period (1890-1920) in Otoe County.



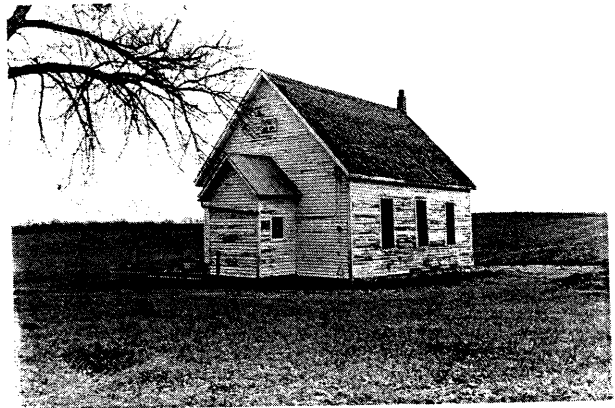
NEHBS NUMBER: OT00-290 Rural
DATE: C1880
NAME: Former School

Although abandoned this frame hall-type school is potentially eligible for its association to rural education during the Settlement and Expansion period (1867-1890) in Otoe County.



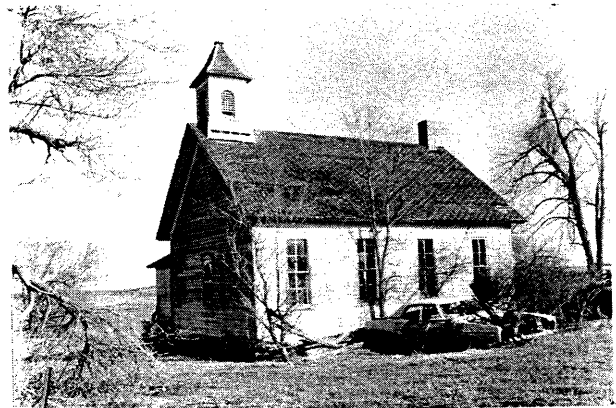
NEHBS NUMBER: OT00-367 Rural -
DATE: C1874
NAME: Ferguson School Dist. #81

Excellent historic resource in the study of school buildings in southeast Nebraska and for association with public education during the period of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890) in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: OT00-379 Rural
DATE: C1880
NAME: Former Evergreen School

Despite abandonment, this frame hall-type school is significant for its association to rural education during the Settlement and Expansion period (1867-1890) of Otoe County.



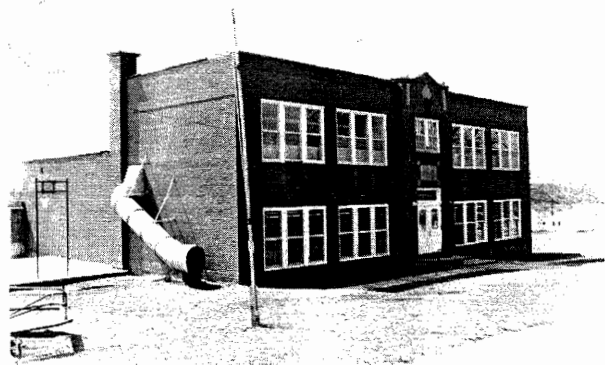
NEHBS NUMBER: OT00-406 Rural
DATE: C1885
NAME: Former School

Important historic resource in the study of hall-type school buildings in southeast Nebraska and for association with public education during the period of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890) in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: OT01-004 Burr
DATE: C1935
NAME: Grade School

Previously surveyed by the NESHPO, this two-story brick school is considered important to the development of education in Burr. Excellent example of the "Modern" type school building identified in previous NEHBS projects.



NEHBS NUMBER: OT08-005 Palmyra
DATE:
NAME: Memorial Library

Previously surveyed by the NESHPO, this limestone building is potentially significant for its contribution to education in Palmyra and to the study of libraries in southeast Nebraska.



Historic Context: Agriculture

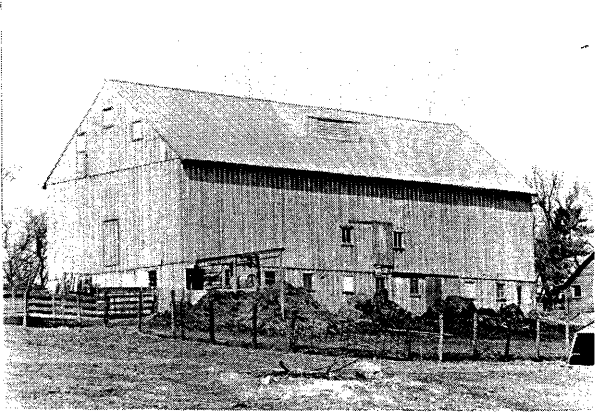


Fig. 13: Circa 1890 frame barn, rural Otoe County, (OT00-174).

The theme of agriculture is obviously of great variety and importance to Nebraska. As a predominantly agricultural state, Nebraska's economic well-being is largely dependent upon crop and livestock production. Otoe County's settlement was greatly influenced by the agricultural success of the early homesteaders. The importance of agriculture to the county is indicated by the 254 properties surveyed that relate to this theme. The 254 properties, generally farmsteads, contained 1,562 contributing buildings such as: stock barns, granaries, cribs, machine sheds and farmhouses. Forty (40) of the properties were previously surveyed by the NESHPO. Although 254 farmsteads were worthy of inclusion in the survey, 55 were judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register.

The farmsteads included in the survey are important resources associated with the history and settlement of Nebraska. The majority of Otoe County's farms dated from 1880 to 1930. The continued existence of the surveyed farmsteads is uncertain: one-fourth were abandoned. Also, historic research revealed that a large number of farmsteads which appeared on early county atlases are gone—primarily because of crop land expansion and, more recently, the introduction of center-pivot irrigation.

Particular emphasis was placed on the observance of farm properties relating to Southeastern General Farming (H.C.: 08.01) as identified by the NESHPO as the predominant type of agriculture practised in Otoe County (see Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989).



OT00-004
Farmstead

Rural
C1915



OT00-005
G.F. Will Barn

Rural
C1885



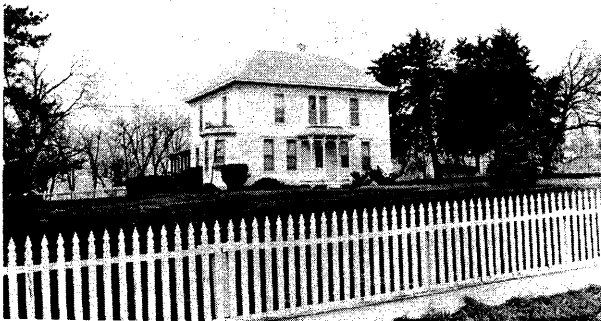
OT00-006
Farmstead

Rural
C1890



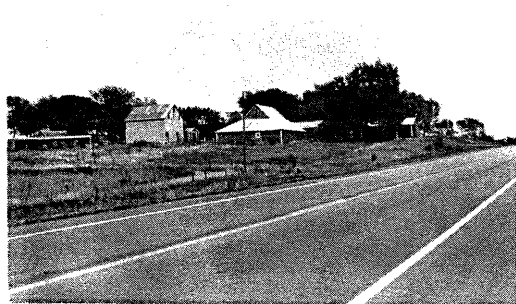
OT00-008
Farmstead

Rural
C1910



OT00-055
Farmstead

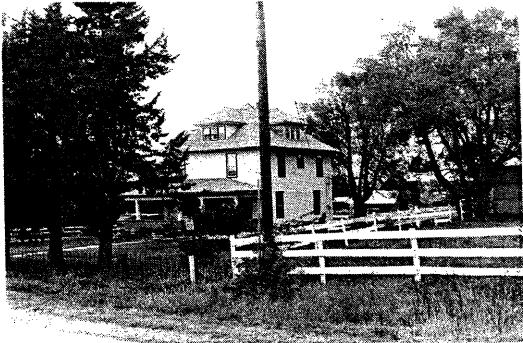
Rural
C1885



OT00-066
Farmstead

Rural
C1890

36
FARMSTEADS



OT00-072
Farmstead

Rural
c1900



OT00-080
Farmstead

Rural
c1890



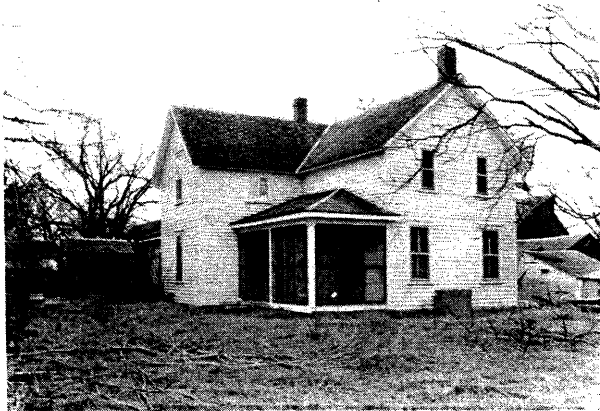
OT00-114
Abandoned Farmstead

Rural
c1880



OT00-129
Abandoned Farmstead

Rural
c1915



OT00-130
Farmstead

Rural
c1890



OT00-142
Farmstead

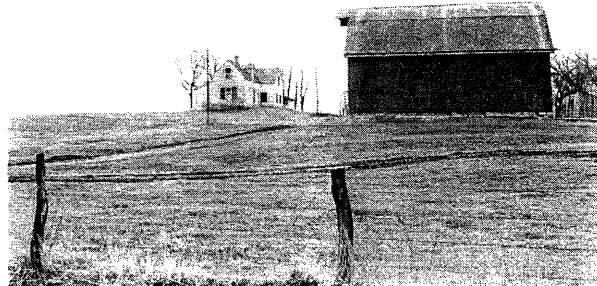
Rural
c1905

37
FARMSTEADS



OT00-145
Farmstead

Rural
C1910



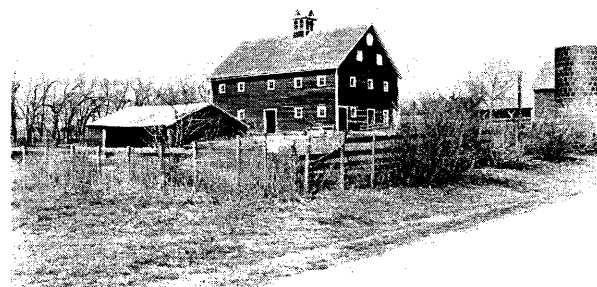
OT00-161
Abandoned Farmstead

Rural
C1880, C1910



OT00-167
Farmstead

Rural
C1885, C1910



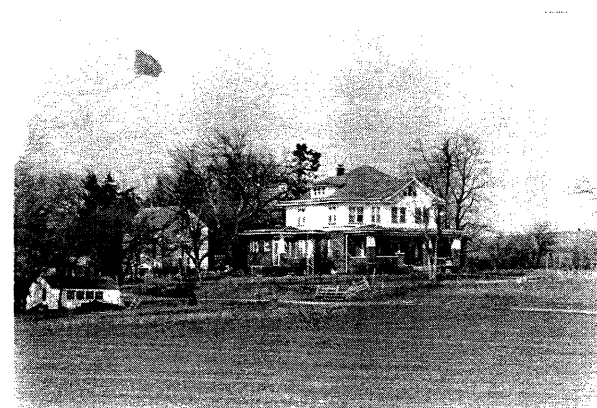
OT00-174
Farmstead

Rural
C1900, C1945



OT00-176
Abandoned Farmstead

Rural
C1885



OT00-194
Farmstead

Rural
c1915



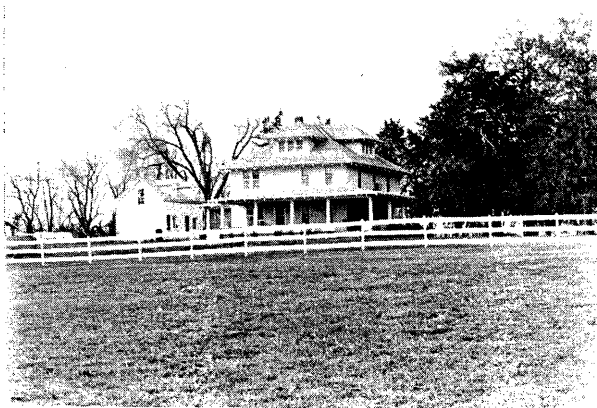
OT00-145
Farmstead

Rural
C1910



OT00-161
Abandoned Farmstead

Rural
C1880, C1910



OT00-167
Farmstead

Rural
C1885, C1910



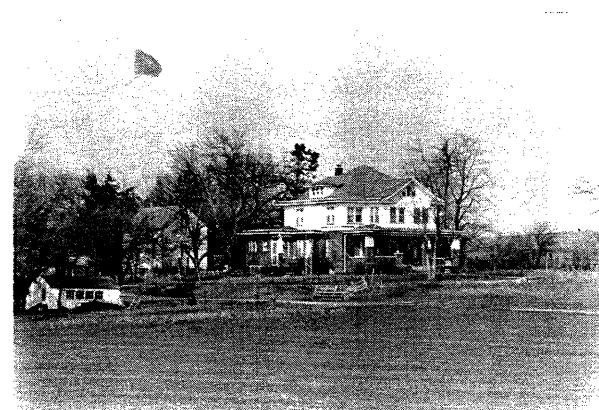
OT00-174
Farmstead

Rural
C1900, C1945



OT00-176
Abandoned Farmstead

Rural
C1885



OT00-194
Farmstead

Rural
c1915

38
FARMSTEADS



OT00-210
Abandoned Farmstead

Rural
C1885



OT00-220
Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Rural
C1905



OT00-236
Farmstead

Rural
C1890



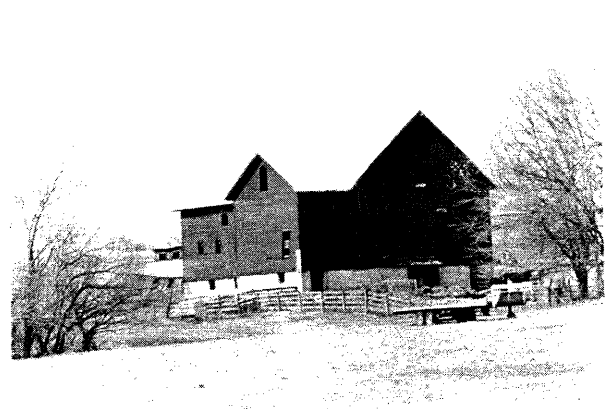
OT00-247
Abandoned Farmstead

Rural
C1880



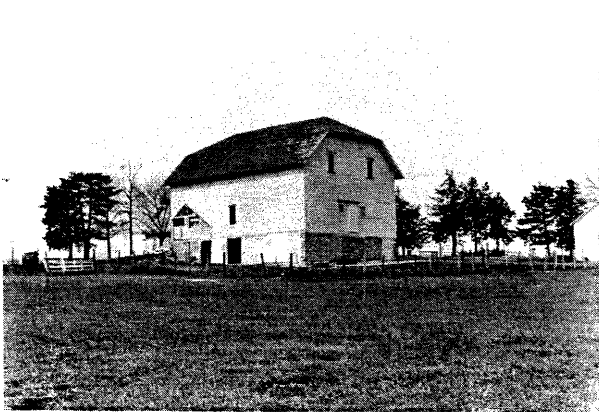
OT00-248
Abandoned Farmstead

Rural
C1875



OT00-257
Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Rural
C1900



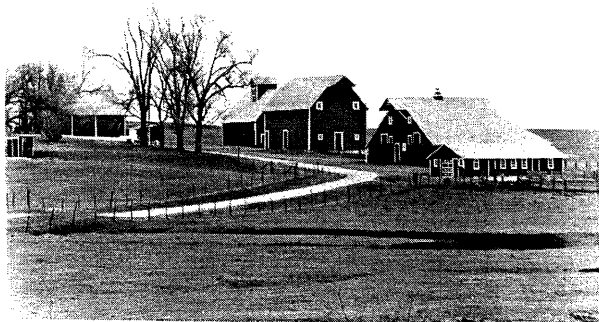
OT00-275
Banked Barn

Rural
C1895



OT00-276
Farmstead

Rural
C1885



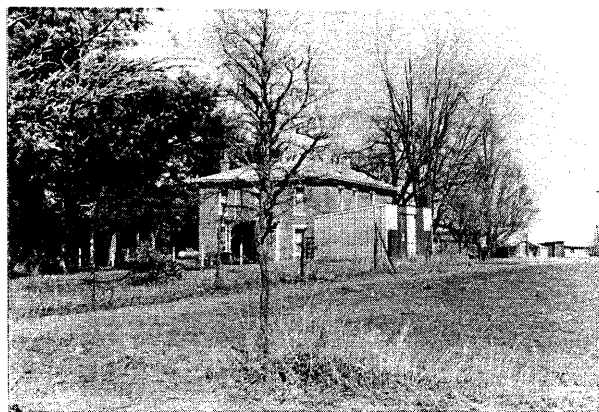
OT00-281
Farmstead with Non-Contributing House C1910, 1928

Rural



OT00-283
Farmstead with Non-Contributing House

Rural
C1890



OT00-294
Farmstead

Rural
C1880

OT00-314
Farmstead

Rural
C1880



OT00-338
Farmstead

Rural
C1885



OT00-339
Farmstead

Rural
C1890



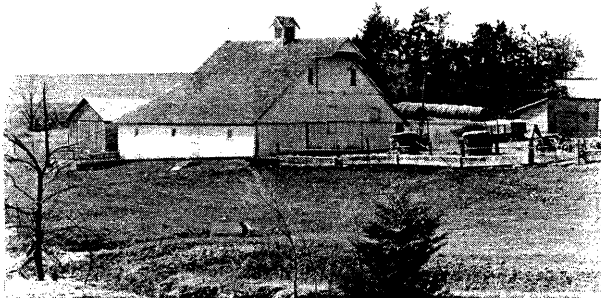
OT00-346
Farmstead

Rural
1932



OT00-347
Farmstead with Non-Contributing House

Rural
C1915



OT00-348
Farmstead

Rural
C1890



OT00-358
Farmstead

Rural
C1885



OT00-361
Farmstead

Rural
c1910



OT00-362
Farmstead

Rural
c1895



OT00-364
Farmstead with Non-Contributing House

Rural
c1900



OT00-365
Farmstead

Rural
c1900



OT00-368
Abandoned Farmstead

Rural
c1875



OT00-369
Abandoned Farmstead

Rural
c1875



OT00-375 Rural
Farmstead with Non-Contributing House C1905



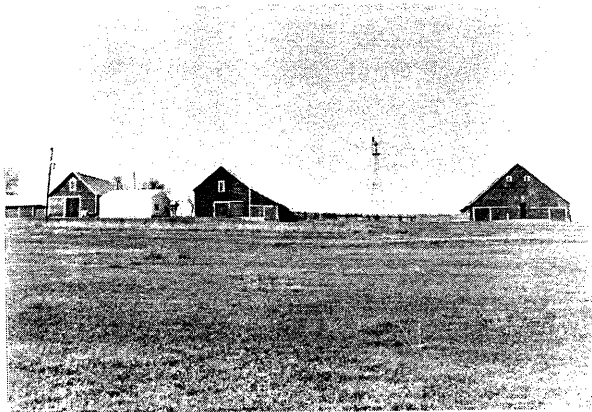
OT00-377 Rural
Abandoned Farmstead C1880



OT00-389 Rural
Abandoned Farmstead C1880



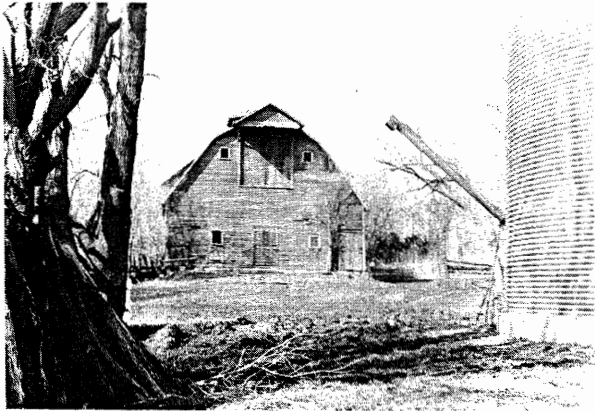
OT00-395 Rural
Abandoned Farmstead C1880



OT00-408 Rural
Farmstead C1910



OT00-417 Rural
Farmstead C1870



OT00-426
Abandoned Farmstead

Rural
1899



OT00-440
Farmstead

Rural
1884



OT00-447
Farmstead

Rural
C1885



OT00-456
Farmstead

Rural
C1910



OT00-459
Farmstead

Rural
C1910, C1925



OT00-054
Farmstead

Rural
C1885

Historic Context: Commerce

The context of Commerce refers to the buying and selling of commodities, such as wholesale, retail, trade and barter, business organization, and mercantile business. A broad range of buildings are associated with this theme including general stores, hotels, shops, and department stores.

The 1991-92 Otoe County survey found twenty-three (23) Commerce properties. These were combined with forty-five previously surveyed commercial buildings. Of the sixty-eight (68) properties surveyed to date, thirteen (13) were judged eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. These buildings include grain companies, hotels, and downtown stores. Information regarding commercial buildings in Nebraska City is included in a separate discussion at the end of the preliminary inventory.

A large number of Main Street commercial buildings were surveyed in Otoe County. The buildings were of two main types: frame false-front buildings and brick buildings or business blocks. False-front types were generally found in smaller towns; these one-story rectangular-shaped buildings have gable roofs hidden behind a large facade. The false-front therefore hid the relatively small scale of the building. In Otoe County, false-front stores generally date from 1880 to 1900. Examples illustrated below include OT12-008, and OT07-021.

The second type--the masonry commercial building or block--were found in the larger towns of the county. Typically built between 1900 and 1930, these buildings are one or two-story structures constructed of brick, cement block or clay tile. Commercial block buildings often included mixed-use functions; first floor stores with second floor lodge halls, opera houses, offices or hotels. Examples of this type illustrated in the Commerce inventory include OT01-002, OT02-007, and OT08-037.

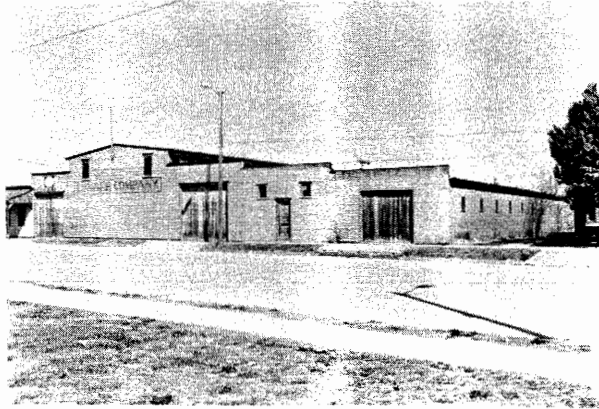
NEHBS NUMBER: OT02-018 Douglas
DATE: C1890
NAME: Former Lumber Yard

Former lumber yard with two frame storage buildings and one frame false-front office. Considered an important architectural resource in the study of Douglas' commercial and residential development during the late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries.



NEHBS NUMBER: OT11-051 Talmage
DATE: C1890
NAME: Lumber Yard

Former Johnson Lumber Co. with several inter-connected buildings within a continuous false-front facade. Considered an important architectural resource in the study of the commercial and residential development of Talmage during the late nineteenth-century.



NEHBS NUMBER: OT01-002 Burr
DATE: C1922
NAME: Commercial Building

Previously surveyed by the NESHPO, this triple-wide brick commercial building is significant as an important contributor to the commercial development of Burr during the early twentieth-century.



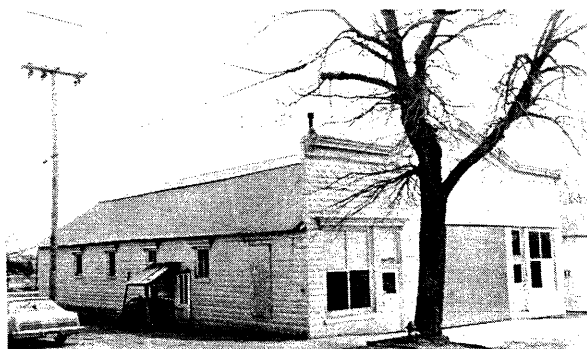
NEHBS NUMBER: OT02-007 Douglas
DATE: 1893
NAME: Commercial Building/Beatrice Creamery

Two-story brick building with decorative pressed-metal cornice and altered first level storefront. Potentially important to the study of retail commerce and mixed-use building types during the Transitional Period of Commerce (1880-1900) in the southeast region of Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: OT02-020 Douglas
DATE: C1885
NAME: Commercial Garage

One-story commercial building with pressed-metal cornice and pressed-tin siding. Significant as an important resource in the study of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century commercial development.



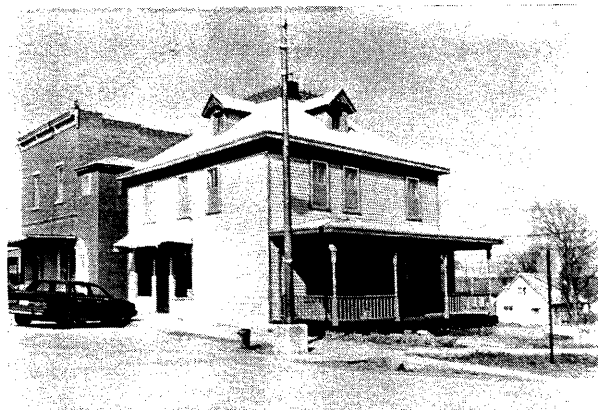
NEHBS NUMBER: OT07-021 Otoe
DATE: C1885
NAME: Commercial Building

Despite minor alterations, this one-story frame commercial building is a good example of the false-front building type commonly constructed during the Transitional Period of Commerce (1880-1900) in southeast Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: OT08-002 Palmyra
DATE: C1900
NAME: Hotel

Previously surveyed by the NESHPO, this two-story frame hotel/boarding house remains in largely unaltered condition. Important as a rare example of a late nineteenth-century hotel and for contributions to the statewide study of Nebraska hotels.



NEHBS NUMBER: OT08-037 Palmyra
DATE: C1890
NAME: Commercial Building

Although the first level store-front has been altered, this two-story brick building is considered potentially significant for association with structures built during the Transitional Period of Commerce (1880-1900) in southeast Nebraska.



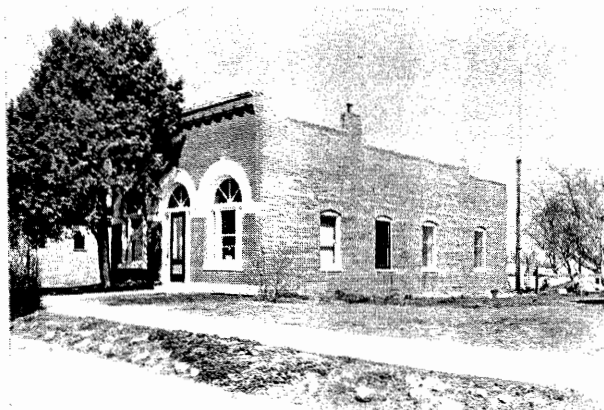
NEHBS NUMBER: OT10-038 Syracuse
DATE: C1938
NAME: Commercial/Service Garage

One-story concrete Art Moderne style service garage. Important to the study of transportation related buildings constructed in Otoe County during the period of Modern Commercial Development (1910-1940).



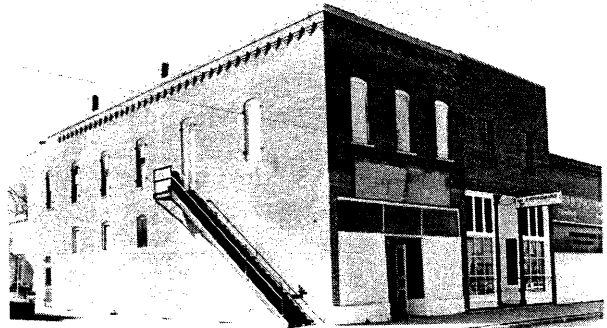
NEHBS NUMBER: OT11-050 Talmage
DATE: C1895
NAME: Commercial Building

Previously surveyed by the NESHPO, this Romanesque Revival style brick commercial building was later adapted into the Talmage City Office. Significant for its historic integrity and for the contribution to the study of buildings constructed during the Transitional Period of Commerce (1880-1900) in southeast Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: OT11-054 Talmage
DATE: 1913
NAME: J.H. Damme Commercial Building

Previously surveyed by the NESHPO. Despite alterations to the original storefront, this two-story brick commercial building is primarily significant for its association with J.H. Damme (see OT11-002) and to the historic character of Talmage.



NEHBS NUMBER: OT11-058 Talmage
DATE: 1885
NAME: Commercial/Association Building

Despite alterations to the former storefront, this two-story brick commercial building is potentially significant as an example of late nineteenth-century mixed-use commercial buildings and for its association with the G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republic).



NEHBS NUMBER: OT11-065 Talmage
DATE: C1890
NAME: Commercial Building

This one-story commercial building with pressed-metal cornice and pressed-tin siding is significant as an important resource in the study of late nineteenth-century Otoe County commercial development.



Historic Context: Transportation

Transportation involves the carrying, moving or conveying material and people from one place to another. This theme includes travel by air, land, water, railroads, and highways. Historic resources associated with this theme include wagon trail ruts, railroad depots, gas stations, motels, and road signs.

The 1991-92 Otoe County survey added three (3) properties to the large database of previously surveyed transportation buildings and structures. Forty-one (41) buildings and structures were previously recorded by the NESHPO including thirty-two bridges surveyed in a statewide review of historic bridges. Six of these bridges were listed on the National Register in 1992.

The majority of the transportation properties were associated with railroads or highways. These buildings may also be cross-referenced with the theme of commerce; examples include gas stations, garages, and hotels.

NEHBS NUMBER: OT00-058 Rural
DATE: C1859
NAME: Nebraska City Cut-Off Trail Ruts

Previously surveyed by the NESHPO, this site is significant as one of the last physical connections to the Nebraska City Cut-Off of the Oregon Trail, which introduced pioneers and eventual settlers to the Nebraska Territory (1854-1867). No photographs available.

NEHBS NUMBER: OT00-413 Rural
DATE: C1859
NAME: Nebraska City Cut-Off Trail Ruts

Significant as a one of the last physical connections to Nebraska City Cut-Off of the Oregon Trail, which introduced pioneers and eventual settlers to the Nebraska Territory (1854-1867).



NEHBS NUMBER: OT00-085 Rural
DATE: 1912
NAME: Bridge

One of 71 bridges listed on the National Register in 1992 as part of a statewide nomination of Nebraska historic bridges.



NEHBS NUMBER: OT00-086 Rural
DATE: 1901
NAME: Little Nemaha River Bridge

One of 71 bridges listed on the National Register in 1992 as part of a statewide nomination of Nebraska historic bridges.



NEHBS NUMBER: OT00-087 Rural
DATE: 1889
NAME: Wolf Creek Bridge

One of 71 bridges listed on the National Register in 1992 as part of a statewide nomination of Nebraska historic bridges.



NEHBS NUMBER: OT00-088 Rural
DATE: C1878
NAME: Wyoming Bridge

One of 71 bridges listed on the National Register in 1992 as part of a statewide nomination of Nebraska historic bridges.



NEHBS NUMBER: OT00-089 Rural
DATE: 1874
NAME: Little Nemaha River Bridge

One of 71 bridges listed on the National Register in 1992 as part of a statewide nomination of Nebraska historic bridges.



NEHBS NUMBER: OT00-090 Rural
DATE: C1876
NAME: Bridge

One of 71 bridges listed on the National Register in 1992 as part of a statewide nomination of Nebraska historic bridges.



Historic Context: Services

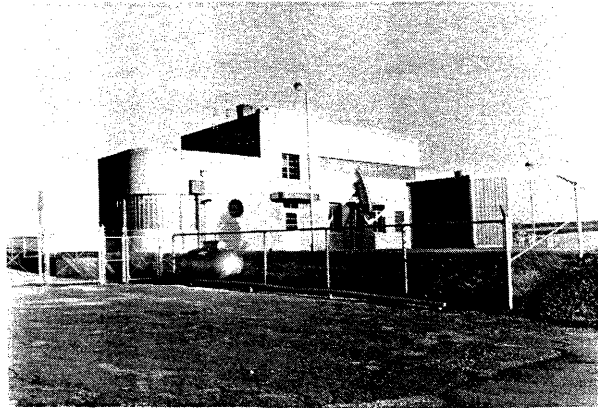
The historic context of Services refers to community support services provided or controlled by government and commonly viewed as necessities. This includes utilities such as gas, electricity, and water; waste disposal, fire fighting and disaster relief. Private professional services are also included in this context such as architecture, banking, medical and insurance industries.

The 1991-92 Otoe County survey found ten (10) Service properties. These were combined with six (6) properties previously surveyed by the NESHPO to complete the Service context database. Of the sixteen (16) total buildings, five (5) were judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register. The buildings include banks, old water towers and professional offices.

Noticeably absent from the inventory of Service properties in Otoe County are bank buildings. Typically banks are among the more important buildings surveyed in central business districts. Often located on prominent corner lots, banks were usually key buildings in business districts.

NEHBS NUMBER: OT00-315 **Rural**
DATE: C1927
NAME: Monitoring Station

Art Moderne style monitoring station. Potentially significant as a private utility building constructed during the Spurious Economic Growth Period (1920-1929) in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: OT01-010 **Burr**
DATE: C1887
NAME: Former Bank

Despite minor alterations, this one-story frame bank is significant for its role in the economic development of northeastern Otoe County during the period of Early Nebraska Banking (1863-1889).



NEHBS NUMBER: OT08-001 Palmyra
DATE: C1890
NAME: Bank of Palmyra

Previously surveyed bank built during the "Age of Main Street Banking" in Nebraska (1889-1920). This bank exemplifies this building type by its corner location, one-story brick construction, and formal design.



NEHBS NUMBER: OT11-053 Talmage
DATE: C1895
NAME: Former Bank

Considered an excellent example of a bank building constructed during the Age of Main Street Banking in Nebraska (1889-1920). Previously surveyed by the NESHPO, this bank has Romanesque Revival style detailing, as well as the typical corner location, masonry construction, and formal design.



NEHBS NUMBER: OT11-063 Talmage
DATE: C1915
NAME: Bank of Talmage

Despite minor alterations, this two-story brick bank is significant for its role in the economic development of Otoe County during the period of Main Street banking in Nebraska (1889-1920).



Historic Context: Settlement

Settlement is a broad theme that refers to land division, acquisition, occupation, and ownership including settlement patterns created by political, religious, or commercial organizations. Historic buildings related to this theme can include planned communities, ethnic or religious enclaves, subdivisions, residential areas in towns and cities, apartments, farmhouses, parsonages, and most commonly, the individual dwelling. Houses represent the largest proportion of all buildings documented during reconnaissance-level surveys. The Otoe County survey was no exception: 533 houses were recorded, or 33% of all buildings surveyed.

Although houses are such a common aspect of our surroundings, describing and comparing them can be complicated; variations result from period of construction, building material, and possible ethnic heritage of builders. The following categories provided the basis for evaluating houses for the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey.

1. **High Style/Popular Architectural Styles.** Houses significant under this category include good examples of popular architectural styles, for example, Queen Anne and Bungalow styles. To be included in the reconnaissance-level survey under this category, houses exhibited characteristic elements of the style, and retained historic integrity. For general descriptions of the styles, please refer to p. 71-72.
2. **Folk/Vernacular.** This category refers to houses that are significant for construction of local or regional materials such as stone, log, baled hay, and sod. Vernacular also refers to houses that are difficult to label as a specific architectural style, but retain integrity and therefore contribute to the study of Nebraska houses.
3. **Potential Ethnic Associations.** Houses that may be significant for association with various ethnic and immigrant groups that established homes, urban, and rural communities in Nebraska in the nineteenth and twentieth-centuries.
4. **Contributes to district.** Individual houses whether in a rural or urban setting may be important as part of a larger group of houses or for association with an ethnic community, as a planned or designed community, or as a distinctive area or subdivision in a city or town.

The following inventory illustrates those houses determined eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register at the reconnaissance-level for one or more of the categories discussed above. Eligible houses exhibited an exceptional level of historic integrity. The inventory provides site numbers (NEHBS), location, and approximate dates of construction.

NEHBS NUMBER: OT00-012 Nebraska City
DATE: 1879
NAME: Boscobel (Rollin M. Rolfe House)

Located along the historic Steam Wagon Road, the two story, brick Italianate dwelling was built in 1879 for prominent Nebraska City freighter Rollin M. Rolfe. Rolfe became the first wholesale "jobber" south of the Platte River and was instrumental in developing a direct route from Nebraska City to Fort Kearny, later known as the Nebraska City-Fort Kearny cutoff. Listed on the National Register in 1976.



NEHBS NUMBER: OT00-013 Nebraska City
DATE: 1855, 1902
NAME: Arbor Lodge National Historic Landmark

Designated a National Historic Landmark in 1969, Arbor Lodge was the home of J. Sterling Morton, founder of Arbor Day and former U.S. Secretary of Agriculture. The original house, built in 1855, was remodeled several times by the late 1800s. In 1903, Morton's son converted the house to the three-story, fifty-two-room, Neo-Classical Revival mansion of today.



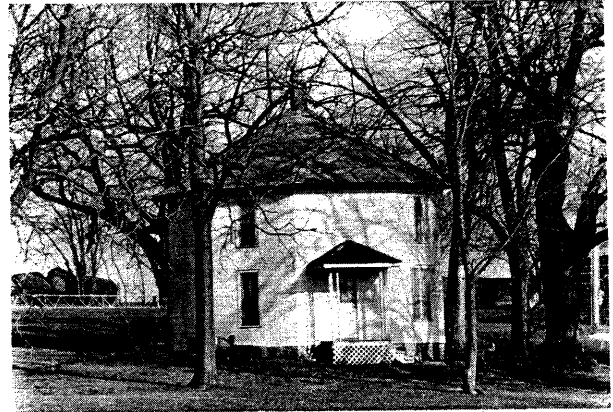
NEHBS NUMBER: OT00-014 Nebraska City
DATE: 1869
NAME: Jasper A. Ware House

J.A. Ware was born in Kentucky in 1831 and moved to Otoe County in the 1850's. He opened one of the first private banks in Nebraska Territory in 1859 and was Nebraska City Treasurer from 1864 to 1867. The property includes the 1869 Gothic Revival brick dwelling, a brick barn, and several outbuildings.



NEHBS NUMBER: OT00-018 & 019 Rural
DATE: C1860, 1872
NAME: George F. Lee Octagon Houses

Located near the Missouri River, two octagon houses were built by George F. Lee, a farmer and carpenter who came to Otoe County in the fall of 1856. A frame octagon-shaped dwelling was built for Lee about 1860. In 1872, the Lee family moved across the road and built a brick octagon house. Today, only the frame house is extant.



VERNACULAR/FOLK: C1870-C1900



OT00-020
House: Vernacular

Rural
C1880



OT00-187
House: Vernacular

Rural
C1875



OT00-219
House: Vernacular

Rural
C1885



OT00-303
House: Vernacular

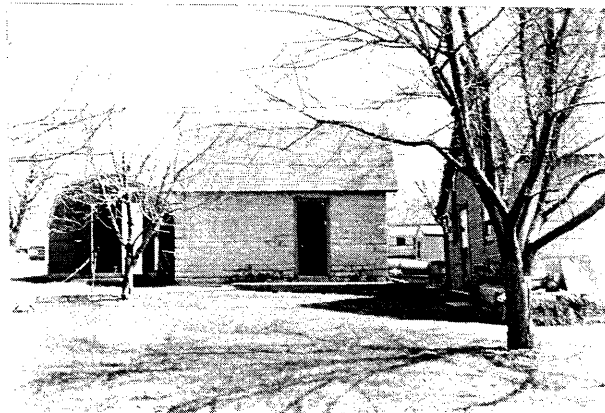
Rural
C1880



OT00-305

House: Vernacular

Rural
C1915



OT01-008

House: Vernacular

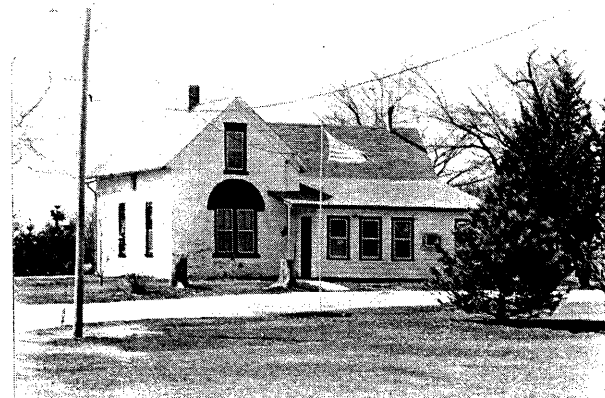
Burr
C1880



OT02-011

House: Vernacular

Douglas
C1890



OT10-055

House: Vernacular

Syracuse
C1885



OT10-058

House: Vernacular

Syracuse
C1880



OT11-021

House: Vernacular

Talmage
C1885



OT11-023
House: Vernacular

Talmage
C1885



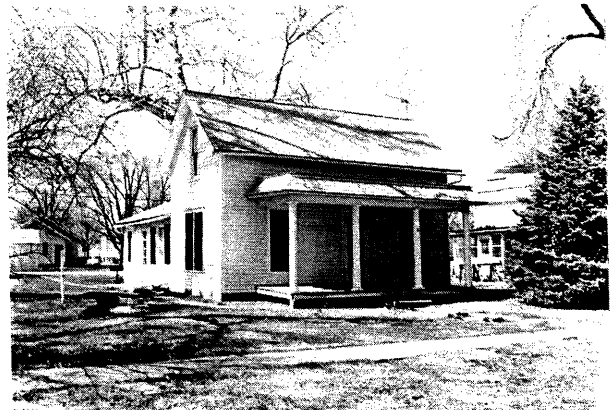
OT11-024
House: Vernacular

Talmage
C1885



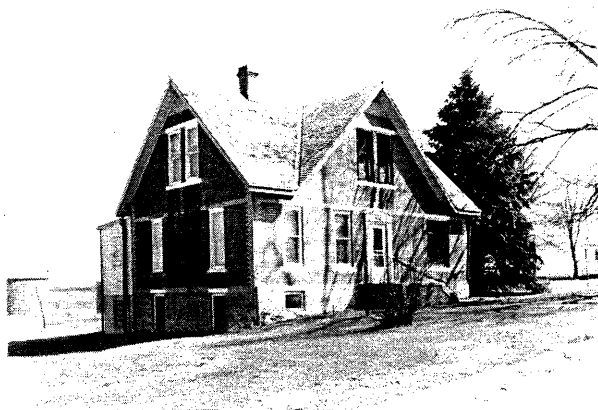
OT11-036
Duplex & House: Vernacular

Talmage
C1885



OT11-038
House: Vernacular

Talmage
C1890



OT11-048
House: Vernacular

Talmage
C1890



OT12-034
House: Vernacular

Unadilla
C1890



OT12-037

House: Vernacular

Unadilla
c1890

MID NINETEENTH-CENTURY STYLES: c1860-C1880



OT00-164

House: Gothic Revival Style

Rural
C1880



OT00-320

House: Gothic Revival Style

Rural
C1870



OT00-027

Foote House: Georgian Style w/Italianate

C1865
Rural



OT00-233

House: Georgian Style

Rural
C1880

VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: Queen Anne Style and Variations, C1875-C1910



OT00-010
House: Queen Anne Style

Rural
C1895



OT02-005
House: Queen Anne Style

Douglas
C1905



OT10-011
House: Queen Anne Style

Syracuse
C1885



OT11-002
House: Queen Anne Style

Talmage
C1885



OT11-010
House: Queen Anne Style

Talmage
C1895



OT11-030
House: Queen Anne Style

Talmage
C1905



OT10-018
House: Queen Anne

Syracuse
C1910



OT03-014
House: Queen Anne-Free Classic Subtype

Dunbar
C1890



OT07-014
House: Queen Anne-Free Classic Subtype

Otoe
C1908



OT10-060
House: Queen Anne-Free Classic Subtype

Syracuse
C1910



OT10-074
House: Queen Anne-Free Classic Subtype

Syracuse
C1895



OT10-086
House: Queen Anne-Free Classic Subtype

Syracuse
C1910



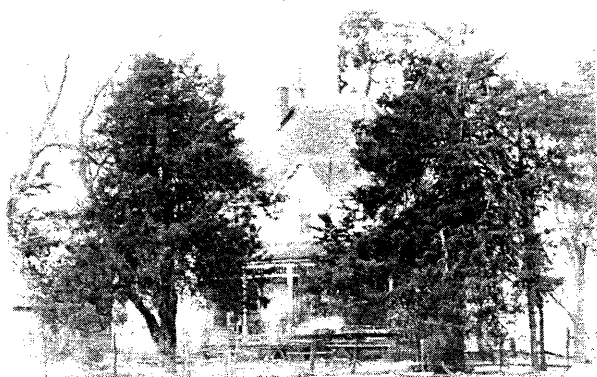
House: Queen Anne-Free Classic Subtype

C1885



House: Queen Anne-Free Classic Subtype

C1890



House: Simplified Queen Anne

C1890



House: Simplified Queen Anne

C1905



House: Simplified Queen Anne

C1900



House: Simplified Queen Anne

C1895



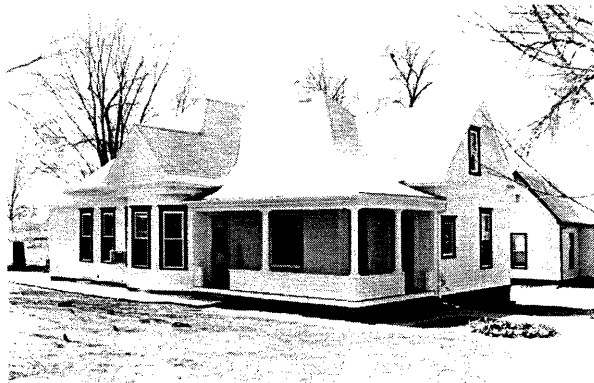
OT08-012
House: Simplified Queen Anne

Palmyra
C1895



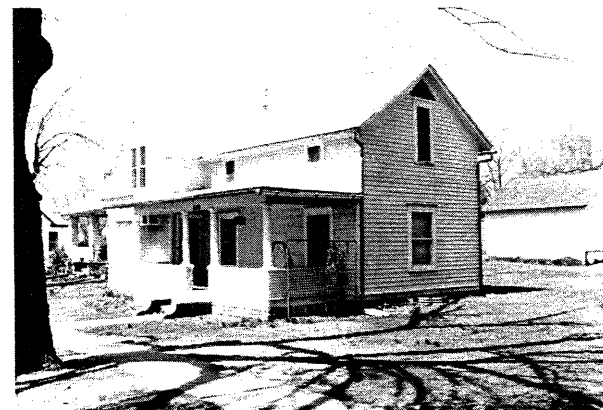
OT08-034
House: Simplified Queen Anne

Palmyra
C1890



OT10-006
House: Simplified Queen Anne

Syracuse
C1900



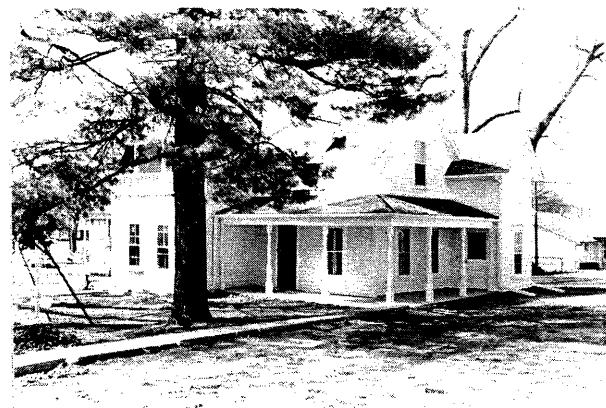
OT10-052
House: Simplified Queen Anne

Syracuse
C1890



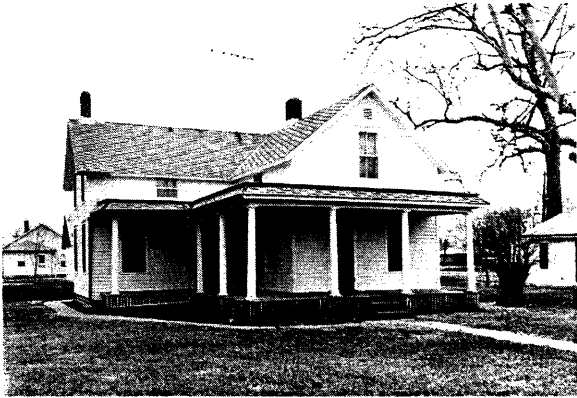
OT10-073
House: Simplified Queen Anne

Syracuse
C1895



OT10-075
House: Simplified Queen Anne

Syracuse
C1895



QT11-039
House: Simplified Queen Anne

Talmage
C1890



OT11-044
House: Simplified Queen Anne

Talmage
C1890



OT12-018
House: Simplified Queen Anne

Unadilla
C1890



OT10-064
House: Shingle Style

Syracuse
C1910

NATIONAL ROMANTICISM: Georgian Revival, C1880-C1900



OT00-298
House: Georgian Revival

Rural
C1900



OT00-238
House: Georgian Revival

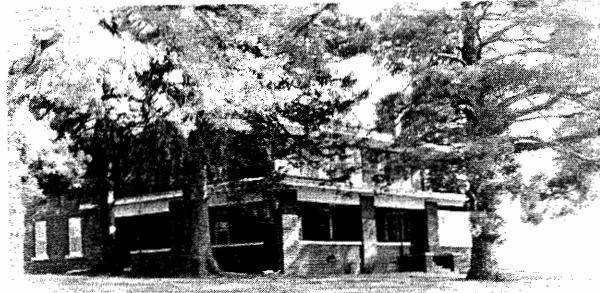
Rural
C1890

POST-VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: Popular Houses, C1880-C1910



OT00-302
House:

Rural
C1890



OT00-329
House:

Rural
C1920



OT03-011
House:

Dunbar
C1890



OT05-005
House:

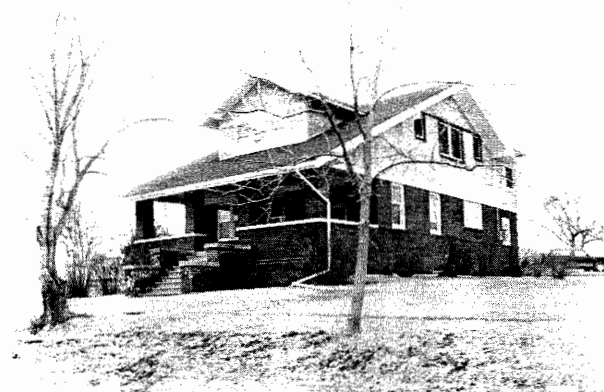
Lorton
C1885

POST-VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: Craftsman Style, C1910-C1930



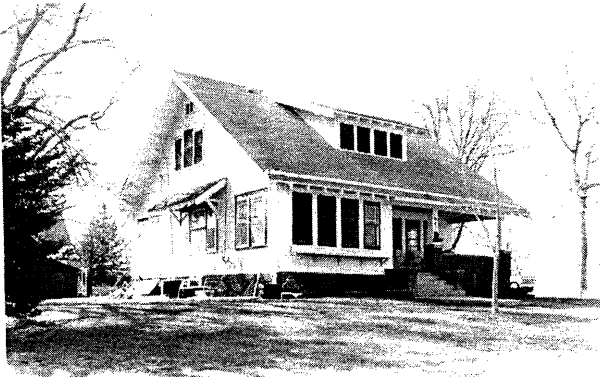
OT03-020
House: Craftsman Style

Dunbar
C1920



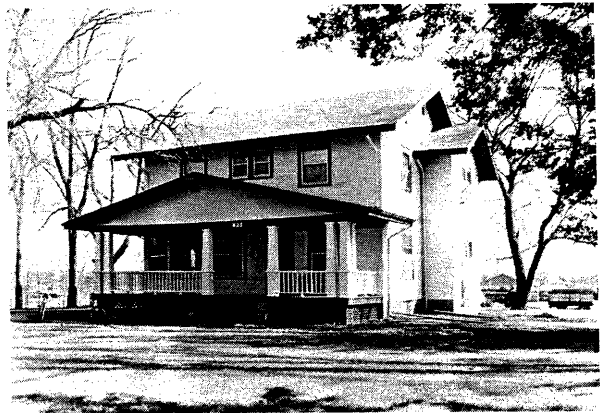
OT07-010
House: Craftsman Style

Otoe
C1920



OT08-008
House: Craftsman Style

Palmyra
C1915



OT08-030
House: Craftsman Style

Palmyra
C1910



OT10-042
House: Craftsman Style

Syracuse
C1920



OT10-046
House: Craftsman Style

Syracuse
C1920



OT11-006
House: Craftsman Style

Unadilla
C1920

NEBRASKA CITY HISTORIC BUILDINGS SURVEY

A reconnaissance-level survey of historic buildings in Nebraska City was performed by the NESHPO in 1974. This preliminary survey identified 943 contributing properties throughout the city including churches, schools, lodge halls, city buildings, parks, commercial buildings, gas stations, banks, office buildings, and houses. A complete resurvey of Nebraska City was not included in the 1991-92 Otoe County survey due to the previous fieldwork and time constraints.

Nebraska City contains many significant historic buildings. Community leaders have taken an active role in preserving many buildings of local and statewide importance. Seven properties are listed individually on the National Register, including Arbor Lodge, a National Historic Landmark, the Otoe County Courthouse, the Jasper Ware and Rollin Rolfe houses, Morton-James Public Library, and Saint Benedict's Catholic Church. Also, the former U.S. Courthouse and Post Office is listed on the National Register and received a restoration Honor's Award from the National Trust for Historic Preservation in 1990.

In addition to these individual nominations, two historic districts comprising 380 buildings are also listed on the National Register. These districts are discussed below.

South Nebraska City Historic District

Area roughly bounded by Fourth, Eleventh streets, and First, Fourth Corso

The South Nebraska City Historic District occupies nine square blocks and contains 90 structures primarily residential in nature, including several religious buildings. The district is a good example of a nineteenth-century, moderate-income neighborhood displaying various architectural styles. The Taylor-Wessel House, a one-story brick dwelling built in 1857 for William H. Taylor, is one of the state's oldest buildings. The largest building in the district is the First Baptist Church, a simplified Romanesque Revival structure built in 1884-85 and designed by Omaha architects Fisher and Lawrie.

South Thirteenth Street Historic District

The South Thirteenth Street Historic District is comprised of nine and one-half square blocks of residential and industrial buildings located in southwestern Nebraska City. This area is associated with some of Nebraska City's business, professional, and political figures, including John Mattes, Sr. who operated Mattes Brewing Company; Dr. Elisha Merritt Whitten, a physician who arrived in Nebraska City in 1867; and F.W. Rodenbrock, a grocer.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

By nature, reconnaissance level surveys often generate more questions than answers and can be viewed only as the beginning of further research. Throughout the Otoe County survey, observations were made about buildings or themes that warranted further study. Recommendations include National Register nominations as identified in the Inventory (see p. 23-67), suggested historic context development, and theme studies.

Potential Historic Contexts



Fig. 14: Circa 1915 farmstead, rural Otoe County, Nebraska (OT00-346).

Based on the large number of resources identified and basic research undertaken for the Otoe County survey, further research regarding the county's agricultural development should be conducted. The Agriculture historic context report for Otoe County is Southeastern General Farming. The report was developed by the NESHPO (1987) and was used as a basis for determining the eligibility of rural properties for reconnaissance level survey. With the completion of the survey it is our recommendation that the property type analyses be developed and integrated into the historic context report.

Two Settlement related contexts also appear significant with regard to the surveyed properties in Otoe County: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement (H.C.: 16.05.) and Land Ownership: The Homestead Act of 1862 (H.C.: 16.01.). Properties of historic significance with respect to these topics are found in the Agriculture Inventory (p. 34-43) and the Settlement Inventory (p. 54-66).

Ethnic Groups

The development of historic contexts for Otoe County ethnic groups is also recommended. Otoe County is typical of the majority of Nebraska counties in its ethnic settlement. The 1870 federal census indicated that the largest number of foreign born persons in Otoe County were German, as was true for much of Nebraska. In 1870 and 1880 they accounted for over nine percent of the total population in Otoe County, and about eleven percent in 1890. The percent dropped to ten in 1900, with other ethnic groups, such as the English, Irish, Swedish, and Danish, accounting for no more than one and one half percent each. As the twentieth century continued the numbers of foreign born steadily declined. While the Germans were fairly widespread, some areas were still identified with certain ethnic groups. In Otoe County, the Germans were particularly strong near Otoe and Syracuse. While small in number, a French settlement existed in the southeast on the Nemaha county line near the town of Julian.

Therefore, it is our recommendation that the historic context report for German-American settlement in Otoe County be developed. In addition, the French settlement in Otoe County also merits further study. The development of these reports would allow further evaluation of properties surveyed in areas settled by these immigrant groups.

Conclusion



It is our belief that people, and the places they live, are the raw materials of history. The built environment, and its development through time, are proper subjects for research for it is through the study of the past that we gain a fuller comprehension of the present. The need for preserving historic properties was expressed on a national level in 1966 by Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine as he addressed the eighty-ninth Congress on the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act:

"In less than 200 years, America has grown from a sparsely populated agricultural community of States to the most urbanized and technologically advanced Nation in the world. During these 20 decades and before, American genius has created marvels of mortar and stone... In the next four decades alone, our expanding population and urbanization will require more construction than we have witnessed during our first 20 decades. This means that much of what we have created to date is threatened by the thrust of bulldozers or the corrosion of neglect. In many instances, efforts to preserve sites of architectural and historic value will be too late. America must move promptly and vigorously to protect the important legacies which remain. This we can achieve without blunting our progress. With sensitive planning, the past and the future can live as neighbors and contribute jointly to the quality of our civilization."

In the year 1992, America has passed the halfway point in the forty-year period of expansion delineated in this speech. Have we achieved the balance of preserving our past while progressing toward the future? In some cases we have, but in many others we have not. This does not say that all older buildings are worthy of preservation. The neglect or destruction of non-contributing buildings has no adverse affect on the historic character of the built environment. However, the heightening of public awareness and the education of our elected public officials to the concept of historic preservation is a topic not open to subjectivity. It is imperative that documentation and review of threatened historic buildings be conducted and appropriate decisions made regarding the cultural value of historic properties. It was toward this goal that the historic buildings of the Loess Hills, Central Plains and Southeast regions were preliminarily recorded. It is our hope that the historic properties within this region will be enjoyed by many future generations of Nebraska citizens.

GLOSSARY

APPENDIX 1: Glossary of Architectural Styles

This glossary lists architectural styles common in Nebraska during the mid-to-late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries. Style names are followed by dates suggesting general periods of construction, and brief descriptions identifying characteristic features. These summaries were defined by the NESHPO and included in their publication "Historic Places: The National Register for Nebraska" (NEBRASKAland, Jan.-Feb., 1989).

Italianate 1870-1890

A popular style for houses, these square, rectangular, or L-shaped two-story buildings have low-pitched hip roofs, with wide eaves usually supported by heavy brackets, tall narrow windows, and front porches. In some cases, the roof may be topped with a cupola.

Queen Anne 1880-1900

A style which enjoyed widespread popularity in the state, these two-story houses have asymmetrical facades and steeply pitched rooflines of irregular shape. Characteristics include a variety of surface textures on walls, prominent towers, tall chimneys, and porches with gingerbread trim.

County Capitol 1880-1910

This was a popular form for courthouses in the state and was inspired by the U.S. Capitol in Washington D.C. Usually situated on a courthouse square, these square-shaped monumental buildings exhibit corner pavilions, a prominent central domed tower, and Neo-Classical or Romanesque styling.

Romanesque Revival 1880-1920

These buildings are of masonry construction and usually show some rough-faced stonework. The Roman or round-topped arch is a key feature. Facades are asymmetrical and most examples have towers, brick corbelling and horizontal stone banding.

Late Gothic Revival 1880-1930

A later version of the Gothic style, these buildings are generally larger and use heavy masonry construction. In churches, masonry is sometimes used throughout the structure. The pointed-arch window opening remains a key feature, however designs are more subdued than those of the earlier period.

Eclectic 1890-1910

An eclectic building displays a combination of architectural elements from various styles. It usually resulted when a house designed in one architectural style was remodeled.

Shingle 1890-1920

Characteristics include a two-story asymmetrical house with hip, gable, or gambrel roof; walls covered wholly or in part with wood shingles; little or no ornamentation; and extensive porches.

GLOSSARY

Neo-Classical Revival 1900-1920

Front facades are usually dominated by a full-height porch with the roof supported by classical columns. Symmetrically arranged buildings show monumental proportions, balanced windows, and a central entry.

Renaissance Revival 1900-1920

The style is characterized by formalism in plans, raised basements, low hipped roofs covered with clay tiles, symmetrical facades with wide overhanging eaves, arched entries and second story porches. Window treatments vary from story to story and are flat or round arched.

Georgian or Colonial Revival 1900-1930

A style characterized by a symmetrical facade enriched with classical detail, gable or hip roof, and eaves detailed as classical cornices. The standard window is rectangular with a double-hung sash. The Palladian window is often used as a focal point.

Spanish Colonial Revival 1900-1920

These buildings, which have a southwestern flavor, show masonry construction usually covered with plaster or stucco, red-tiled hipped roofs, and arcaded porches. Some facades are enriched with curvilinear and decorated roof lines.

Prairie 1900-1930

This movement, popularized by Frank Lloyd Wright, emphasized the integration of a building and its site. Elements of the style include a low-pitched roof line with wide overhanging eaves, two stories high with one-story porch, and an overall horizontal emphasis in the design.

Period 1920-1930

Influenced by the styles of medieval English and French country cottages, these houses are usually of two stories and display irregular massing, steeply pitched roofs with slate or clay tile covering, massive chimneys, half-timbering, casement windows, and attached garages.

Modernistic 1930-1940

Art Deco, the earlier Modernistic phase, was used primarily for public and commercial buildings and is characterized by angular composition, with towers and vertical projections and smooth wall surfaces with stylized and geometric motifs, including zigzags and chevrons. Art Moderne, the later version, shows smooth wall finishes without surface ornamentation, asymmetrical facades with a horizontal emphasis, flat roofs, rounded corners, and bands of windows or curved window glass creating a streamlined effect.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 2: Rural and Town Inventories of All Surveyed Properties

OT00: RURAL, OTOE COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE	
				BLDGS.	SITE	STRUC	OBJ.		
*OT00-001		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT00-002		SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	C
*OT00-003		PAISLEY CONGREGATION CHURCH	02.05.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
*OT00-004	C1915	FARM	08.01	8	0	2	0	08.1	P
*OT00-005	C1885	WITT, GF BARN	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
*OT00-006		FARM	08.01	1	0	1	0	08.1.02	P
*OT00-007		HOUSE	16.05; 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT00-008	C1910	FARM	08.01	7	0	2	0	08.1	P
*OT00-009		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*OT00-010	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*OT00-011		BADBERG, TERRY HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT00-012	1879	BOSCOBEL HOUSE	16.05,13.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT00-013	1855, 1902	ARBOR LODGE NAT. HIS. LANDMARK	16.05, 07.06.01	12	0	1	0	08.1	E
*OT00-014	1869	WARE, JASPER A., HOUSE	16.05, 12.02.01	5	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
*OT00-015	C1870	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT00-016	C1870	WEST, GEORGE P. HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT00-017		CORZINE, JONATHAN FARM (NE)	08.01, 16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1, 08.1.02	C
*OT00-018	C1860	LEE, GEORGE F., HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
*OT00-019	1872	LEE, GEORGE F., HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
*OT00-020	C1880	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*OT00-021		CHURCHILL HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT00-022		MORTON SCHOOL HOUSE (NE)	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	C
*OT00-023		MORTON BARN	08.01	2	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
*OT00-024	C1859	NE. CITY CUTOFF TRAIL RUTS	13.02.02	0	1	0	0	13.3.1	C
*OT00-025		OAKLEY STORE SITE	12.02.01	0	1	0	0	12.1.1	C
*OT00-026	1939	MAPLE GROVE SCHOOL DIST. #31	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	C
*OT00-027	C1870	FOOTE, JAMES K. HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*OT00-028		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT00-029		PARKHURST FARM	16.05, 08.01	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
*OT00-030		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT00-031		GAS STATION	12.02.01, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3	C
*OT00-032		CORZINE, FRANK FARMSTEAD	08.01, 16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1, 08.1.02	C
*OT00-033		FRANCE, CLARENCE FARM	08.01, 16.05	1	0	0	0	08.1	C
*OT00-034	C1874	STALL-OBERLE HOUSE	16.05	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
*OT00-035		BACON-SIM FARMPLACE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT00-036	C1870	CAMP CREEK CEMETERY & CHAPEL	02.00	1	1	3	0	02.3.1, 02.1.6	P
*OT00-037	1870	CAMP CREEK SCHOOL DIST. #54	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	E
*OT00-038		FARMSTEAD (NE)	08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1, 08.1.02	C
*OT00-039	C1870	SAND, FRANK JOSEPH HOMESTEAD	16.05, 08.01	1	0	1	0	08.1	C
*OT00-040	C1888	BURR MP DEPOT (RELOCATED)	13.04.05	1	0	0	0	13.5.2, 08.1.02	C
*OT00-041		COOK MP DEPOT	13.04.05	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	C

APPENDICES

*OT00-042	PALMYRA B & N DEPOT	13.04.02	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	C
*OT00-043	PAUL MP DEPOT	13.04.05	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	C
*OT00-044	SYRACUSE B & N DEPOT	13.04.02	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	C
*OT00-045	DOUGLAS MP DEPOT	13.04.05	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	C
*OT00-046 C1880	FARM	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
*OT00-047	BARN	08.1	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
*OT00-048	BARN	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
*OT00-049 1878	WYOMING METH. EPIS. CHURCH/CEM	02.06.01	2	1	1	0	02.1.4, 02.3.1	C
*OT00-050	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*OT00-051	HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT00-052 1857	UN-NAMED ROAD	13.03	0	1	0	0	13.3.3	C
*OT00-053 1908	FAIRVIEW CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	3	0	02.3.1	C
*OT00-054 C1885	FARM	08.01, 16.05	8	0	1	0	16.5.1, 08.1.02	P
*OT00-055 C1885	FARM	08.01, 16.05	10	0	3	0	16.5.1, 08.1.02	E
*OT00-056	FARM	08.01, 16.05	9	0	0	0	16.5.1, 08.1.02	C
*OT00-057	FARM	08.01, 16.05	13	0	0	0	16.5.1, 08.1.02	C
*OT00-058 C1859	NE. CITY CUTOFF TRAIL RUTS	13.02.02	0	1	0	0	13.3.1	E
*OT00-059 C1900	BARN	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	N
*OT00-060 C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
*OT00-061 C1910	FARMSTEAD	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1	N
*OT00-062 C1905	FARMSTEAD	08.01	2	0	2	0	08.1	C
*OT00-063 C1900	FARMSTEAD	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	N
*OT00-064 C1930	FARMSTEAD	08.01	2	0	1	0	08.1	N
*OT00-065 C1890	FARMSTEAD	08.01	2	0	1	0	08.1	N
*OT00-066 C1890	FARMSTEAD	08.01	9	0	2	0	08.1	P
*OT00-067 C1920	FARMSTEAD	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1	N
*OT00-068 C1920	FARMSTEAD	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1	N
*OT00-069 C1890	FARMSTEAD	08.01	2	0	0	0	08.1	N
*OT00-070 C1910	FARMSTEAD	08.01	2	0	1	0	08.1	N
*OT00-071 C1910	FARMSTEAD	08.01	2	0	0	0	08.1	N
*OT00-072 C1900	FARMSTEAD	08.01	7	0	3	0	08.1	P
*OT00-073 C1890	FARMSTEAD	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1	N
*OT00-074 C1900	FARMSTEAD	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1	N
*OT00-075 C1900	FARMSTEAD	08.01	2	0	3	0	08.1	N
*OT00-076 C1960	FARM W/NC HOUSE	08.01	11	0	0	0	08.1	N
*OT00-077 C1920	FARMSTEAD	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1	N
*OT00-078 C1890	FARMSTEAD	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1	N
*OT00-079	FARMSTEAD	08.01	2	0	0	0	08.1	N
*OT00-080 C1890	FARMSTEAD	08.01	6	0	1	0	08.1	P
*OT00-081	FARM	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
*OT00-082	FARM	08.01					08.1	C
*OT00-083 1879	HARMONY SCHOOL DIST #53	06.01.01	1	0	1	0	06.3.1	E
*OT00-084 1868, 1912	BLOOMINGDALE FARMSTEAD	08.01	9	0	0	0	08.1, 08.1.02	N
*OT00-085 1912	BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:8.2	E
*OT00-086 1901	LITTLE NEMAH RIVER BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	E
*OT00-087 1889	WOLF CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.4.1	E
*OT00-088 C1878	WYOMING BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.11.1	E
*OT00-089 1874	LITTLE NEMAH RIVER BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.11.1	E
*OT00-090 C1876	BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.11.1	E

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*OT00-091	C1910	BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.4.1	C
*OT00-092	C1910	HOOPER CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.2.1	C
*OT00-093	1907	BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.5.1	I
*OT00-094	C1925	LITTLE NEMAHA RIVER BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.7.1.1	C
*OT00-095	C1910	LITTLE NEMAHA RIVER BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	I
*OT00-096	C1910	LITTLE NEMAHA RIVER BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	C
*OT00-097	C1910	MUDDY CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	I
*OT00-098	1901	FLOOD CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.2.1	C
*OT00-099	C1910	FOX CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	C
*OT00-100	C1905	BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	C
*OT00-101	1906	MUDDY CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.2.1	C
*OT00-102	C1905	MUDDY CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	C
*OT00-103	C1910	LITTLE NEMAHA RIVER BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.2.1	C
*OT00-104	C1910	WILSON CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.5.1	I
*OT00-105	1911	LITTLE NEMAHA RIVER BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	C
*OT00-106	1911	WILSON CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	C
*OT00-107	C1915	LITTLE NEMAHA RIVER BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.3	C
*OT00-108	C1915	BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:8.2	I
*OT00-109	C1910	BROWNELL CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.2.1	C
*OT00-110	C1905	LITTLE NEMAHA RIVER BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	C
*OT00-111	C1910	ROCK CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.2.1	I
*OT00-112	C1915	LITTLE NEMAHA RIVER BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.4.1.1	I
*OT00-113	C1910	BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.2.1	C
OT00-114	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	9	0	2	0	08.1	P
OT00-115	C1880	ABANDONED HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-116	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	8	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-117	C1890, 191	FARM	08.01	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-118	C1885	FARM WITH ABANDONED HOUSE	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-119	C1945	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-120	C1875	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-121	C1885	FARM	08.01	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-122	C1890	FARM	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-123	1871, 1907,	EVAN. ST PAULS CHURCH COMPLEX	02.99	9	1	6	0	02.1.4, 02.3.1, 02.	P
OT00-124	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-125	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-126	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-127	C1940	BARN ON NC FARM	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1.02:5	C
OT00-128	C1885, C19	FARM	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-129	C1915	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	9	0	3	0	08.1	P
OT00-130	C1890	FARM	08.01	15	0	1	0	08.1	P
OT00-131	C1910	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-132	C1890	FARM	16.05, 08.01	10	0	2	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-133	1945, C191	EV LUTH CEM/CHRIST LUTH CHURCH	02.03	4	1	1	0	02.1.4, 02.4.3, 02.	C
OT00-134	C1885, C19	FARM	08.01	8	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-135	C1885	FARM	08.01	9	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-136	1933	OREGON TRAIL MEMORIAL MARKER	03.13.02	0	0	0	1	07.5.1.2.5	P
OT00-137	C1900	FARM	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-138	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-139	C1895	FORMER SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	C

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OT00-140	C1890	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-141	1871	DUDLEY CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	3	0	02.3.1	C
OT00-142	C1905	FARM	08.01	7	0	2	0	08.1	P
OT00-143	C1900	FARM	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-144	C1885	FARM	08.01	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-145	C1910	FARM	08.01	8	0	1	0	08.1	P
OT00-146	C1915	FARM	08.01	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-147	C1880	FARM	08.01	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-148	C1880	HOPEWELL PRESB. CHURCH & CEM.	02.04.01	5	1	2	0	02.1.4, 02.3.1	C
OT00-149	C1890	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-150	C1890	FARM	08.01	8	0	2	0	08.1	C
OT00-151	C1915	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-152	1865	WARNER CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
OT00-153	C1905	FARM	08.01	10	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-154	C1915	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
OT00-155	C1890	FARM	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-156	C1885	FARM	08.01	7	0	3	0	08.1	C
OT00-157	C1880	ABANDONED HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-158	C1890	ABAN FARM	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-159	C1890	FARM	08.01	7	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-160	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE ON FARM	08.01	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-161	C1880, C19	ABANDONED HOUSE ON FARM	08.01	6	0	0	0	08.1	P
OT00-162	C1900	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-163	C1915	FARM	08.01	9	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-164	C1890	FARM	16.05, 08.01	5	0	1	0	08.1, 16.5.1	P
OT00-165	C1900	FARM	08.01	7	0	2	0	08.1	C
OT00-166	C1875	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-167	C1910, C18	FARM	08.01	9	0	2	0	08.1	P
OT00-168	C1905	FARM	08.01	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-169	C1905	FARM	08.01	8	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-170	C1869	ROSEWOOD CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	2	0	02.3.1	P
OT00-171	C1900	ST. LEOS CATHOLIC CEMETERY	02.01, 18.02.02	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
OT00-172	C1900	FARM	08.01	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-173	C1890	FARM	08.01	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
OT00-174	C1900, C19	FARM	08.01	13	0	4	0	08.1, 08.1.02	E
OT00-175	C1900	OAK HILL SCHOOL DIST. #71	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	P
OT00-176	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	5	0	1	0	08.1	P
OT00-177	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	08.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-178	C1920	FARM	08.01	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-179	C1910	ABAN FARM	08.01	9	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-180	C1900	FARM WITH NC HOUSE	08.01	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-181	C1920	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-182	C1900, C191	ST. JOHNS UCC CHURCH/CEM/PARS.	02.99, 18.05.01	2	1	3	0	02.1.4, 02.3.1, 02.	P
OT00-183	C1890	FARM	08.01	7	0	2	0	08.1	C
OT00-184	C1885	FARM	08.01	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-185	C1895	FORMER SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	P
OT00-186	C1905	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-187	C1875	ABANDONED HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P

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OT00-188	C1895	FARM	08.01	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-189	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-190	C1900	HOUSE ON NC FARM	08.01	1	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-191	C1915	FARM	08.01	7	0	2	0	08.1	C
OT00-192	C1885	FARM	08.01	8	0	2	0	08.1	C
OT00-193	C1905	FARM	08.01	2	0	2	0	08.1	C
OT00-194	C1915	FARM	08.01	8	0	2	0	08.1	P
OT00-195	C1890	FARM	08.01	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-196	C1900, C19	FARM	08.01	9	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-197	C1885	FARM	08.01	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
OT00-198	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	7	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-199	C1890	FARM	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-200	C1890	FARM	08.01	7	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-201	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-202	C1895	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-203	C1890	FARM	08.01	7	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-204	C1900	FARM WITH NC HOUSE	08.01	3	0	1	0	08.1, 08.1.02	C
OT00-205	C1915	FARM	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-206	C1885	DUNBAR CEMETERY	02.0	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
OT00-207	C1905	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-208	C1890	FARM	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-209	C1900	ABANDONED FARM W/NON-EXT HOUSE	08.01	5	0	0	0	08.1, 08.1.02	C
OT00-210	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	7	0	2	0	08.1	P
OT00-211	C1880	FARM	08.01	7	0	2	0	08.1	C
OT00-212	C1885	FARM	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-213	C1905	FARM WITH NON-EXTANT HOUSE	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-214	C1880	FARM	08.01	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-215	C1895	FARM	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-216	C1900	FORMER LINCOLN GROVE SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	P
OT00-217	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	8	0	3	0	08.1	C
OT00-218	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-219	C1885	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	2	0	16.5.1	P
OT00-120	C1905	BARN ON NC FARM	08.01	2	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
OT00-221	C1905	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-222	C1895	FORMER SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
OT00-223	C1890	FARM	08.01	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-224	1868	ST. PAUL EV. LUTH. CEMETERY	02.03	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
OT00-225	C1910	FARM	08.01	5	0	2		08.1	P
OT00-226	C1890	FARM	08.01	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
OT00-227	C1885	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-228	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-229	C1890	FARM	08.01	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-230	C1885	FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-231	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-232	C1885	FARM WITH NC HOUSE	08.01	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-233	C1885	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
OT00-234	1871, 1875,	ST. JOSEPHS CATHOLIC CHURCH	02.01	3	1	2	0	02.1.4, 02.3.1, 02.	E
OT00-235	C1900	FARM WITH NC HOUSE	08.01	10	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-236	C1890	FARM	08.01	11	0	1	0	08.1	P

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OT00-237	C1885	BIGGS CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
OT00-238	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
OT00-239	C1905	FARM	08.01	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
OT00-240	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-241	C1890	FARM	08.01	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-242	C1890	ELBERON GRAIN ELEVATOR	12.05.01	1	0	0	0	12.2.3	C
OT00-243	C1875	FARM	08.01	9	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-244	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-245	C1875	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	3	0	08.1	C
OT00-246	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-247	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	7	0	2	0	08.1	P
OT00-248	C1875	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	2	0	08.1	P
OT00-249	C1880	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-250	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
OT00-251	C1910	ABANDONED HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-252	C1910	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-253	C1875	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-254	C1885	FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.01	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-255	C1875	FARM WITH NC HOUSE	08.01	12	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-256	C1880	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-257	C1900	BARN ON NC FARM	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	E
OT00-258	C1920	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-259	C1905	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-260	C1880	FARM	08.01	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-261	C1885	FARM	08.01	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
OT00-262	C1890	GRAIN ELEVATOR	12.05.01	1	0	0	0	12.2.3	C
OT00-263	C1905	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-264	C1890	FARM	08.01	8	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-265	C1922	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-266	C1900	FARM	08.01	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-267	C1920	FARM	08.01	9	0	2	0	08.1	C
OT00-268	C1915	MCCARTNEY SCHOOL DIST #17	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	C
OT00-269	C1910	FARM	08.01	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-270	C1890	FARM	08.01	8	0	2	0	08.1	C
OT00-271	C1900	FORMER MAPLE GROVE SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
OT00-272	C1910	FARM	08.01	9	0	2	0	08.1	C
OT00-273	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-274	C1895	FARM	08.01	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
OT00-275	C1895	BANKED BARN	08.01	2	0	0	0	05.1.02:5	P
OT00-276	C1885	FARM	08.01	13	0	1	0	08.1	P
OT00-277	C1910	FARM HOUSE	08.01, 16.05	1	0	2	0	08.1	C
OT00-278	C1895	FARM	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-279	C1910	FARM WITH NC HOUSE	08.01	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-280	C1910	HOUSE	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-281	C1910, 192	FARM WITH NC HOUSE	08.01	7	0	2	0	08.1	E
OT00-282	C1895	FARM	08.01	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-283	C1890	FARM WITH NC HOUSE	08.01	7	0	2	0	08.1	P
OT00-284	C1890	FARM	08.01	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-285	C1890	FARM	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	C

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OT00-286	C1910	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-287	C1910	FARM	08.01	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-288	C1885	ST. BENEDICTS CEMETERY	02.01	1	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
OT00-289	C1875	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-290	C1900	FORMER SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1.1	P
OT00-291	C1900	CELLAR ON ABANDONED NC FARM	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1.06	C
OT00-292	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-293	C1875	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05, 08.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-294	C1880	FARM	08.01	4	0	2	0	08.1	E
OT00-295	C1890	FARM	08.01	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-296	C1880	FARM	08.01	9	0	2	0	08.1	C
OT00-297	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-298	C1880	BRICK HOUSE	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
OT00-299	C1875	HOUSE	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-300	C1947	HAZEL DELL SCHOOL DIST #36	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	C
OT00-301	C1880	FARM	08.01	7	0	6	0	08.1	C
OT00-302	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
OT00-303	C1880	HOUSE	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
OT00-304	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-305	C1915	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
OT00-306	C1870	HOUSE	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-307	C1880	FARM	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-308	C1910	HOUSE & BARN ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1, 08.1.02	C
OT00-309	C1920	HOUSE	16.05, 08.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-310	C1890	HOUSE	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-311	C1885	FARM	08.01	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-312	1933	INDIAN TREATY MONUMENT	03.13	0	0	1	0	07.5.2.5	P
OT00-313	C1890	FARM	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-314	C1880	FARM	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	P
OT00-315	C1927	MONITORING STATION	15.02	1	0	0	0	15.6	E
OT00-316	C1880	FARM	08.01	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-317	C1885	FARM	08.01	8	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-318	C1880	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-319	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-320	C1870	ABANDONED FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
OT00-321	1945	CAMP CATRON - GIRL SCOUT CAMP	07.06	0	1	3	0	07.4.9	C
OT00-322	C1890	ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CEMETERY	02.01	1	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
OT00-323	C1885	FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-324	C1880, C19	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	2	0	2	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-325	C1880	FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-326	C1920	FARM (@ FORMER TOWN - WYOMING)	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-327	C1905	COMMERCIAL BLDG (BY WYOMING)	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
OT00-328	C1905	GRAIN ELEVATOR (BY WYOMING)	12.05.01	1	0	0	0	12.2.3	C
OT00-329	C1920	FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.01	4	0	3	0	16.5.1	E
OT00-330	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-331	C1900	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-332	C1915	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
OT00-333	C1900	GILES SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	C

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OT00-334	C1880	FARM	08.01	12	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-335	C1915	FARM	08.01	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
OT00-336	C1900	FARM	08.01	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
OT00-337	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-338	C1885	FARM	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1, 16.5.1	P
OT00-339	C1890	FARM	08.01	6	0	2	0	08.1	P
OT00-340	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE & BARN	16.05, 08.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-341	C1910	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-342	C1885	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-343	C1870	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-344	C1915	FARM	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-345	C1900	BARN ON NC FARM	08.01	2	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
OT00-346	1932	FARM	08.01	6	0	1	0	08.1	P
OT00-347	C1915	FARM WITH NC HOUSE	08.01	4	0	2	0	08.1	P
OT00-348	C1890	FARM	08.01	7	0	1	0	08.1	P
OT00-349	C1885	FARM	08.01	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-350	C1885	UNION CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	4	0	02.3.1	C
OT00-351	C1885	FARM	08.01	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-352	C1905	FARM	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-353	C1885	HOUSE ON NC FARM	08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-354	C1880	FARM	08.01	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
OT00-355	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-356	C1915	FARM	08.01	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-357	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-358	C1885	FARM	08.01	8	0	1	0	08.1	P
OT00-359	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-360	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
OT00-361	C1910	FARM	08.01	7	0	2	0	08.1	P
OT00-362	C1895	FARM	08.01	11	0	1	0	08.1	P
OT00-363	C1875	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-364	C1900	FARM WITH NC HOUSE	08.01	11	0	3	0	08.1	P
OT00-365	C1900	FARM	08.01	7	0	2	0	08.1	P
OT00-366	C1885	FARM	08.01	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-367	C1874	FERGUSON SCHOOL DIST #81	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	P
OT00-368	C1875	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	6	0	0	0	08.1	P
OT00-369	C1875	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	11	0	2	0	08.1	P
OT00-370	1889	PARK HILL CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
OT00-371	C1895	FARM	08.01	7	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-372	C1890	FARM	08.01	8	0	2	0	08.1	C
OT00-373	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-374	C1905	FARM	08.01	6	0	3	0	08.1	C
OT00-375	C1905	FARM WITH NC HOUSE	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	P
OT00-376	C1905	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-377	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	1	0	08.1	P
OT00-378	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-379	C1880	FORMER EVERGREEN SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	P
OT00-380	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.1	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-381	C1895	FARM	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-382	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	C

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OT00-383	C1890	FARM	08.01	8	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-384	C1890	FARM	08.01	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-385	C1880	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-386	C1875	FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-387	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-388	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-389	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	2	0	2	0	08.1	P
OT00-390	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-391	C1915	FARM HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-392	C1900	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-393	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-394	C1875	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	7	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-395	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	5	0	1	0	08.1	P
OT00-396	C1880	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-397	C1905	FARM	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-398	C1890	FARM	08.01	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
OT00-399	C1905	FARM	08.01	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-400	C1880	FARM	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-401	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-402	C1900	HOUSE & BARN ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1, 08.1.02	C
OT00-403	C1890	FARM	08.01	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-404	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-405	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-406	C1885	FORMER SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	P
OT00-407	C1920	FARM	08.01	8	0	2	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
OT00-408	C1910	FARM	08.01	6	0	2	0	08.1	P
OT00-409	C1915	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-410	C1885	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-411	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-412	C1890	FARM	08.01	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-413	C1959	TRAIL RUTS OF NE. CITY CUTOFF	13.02.02.01	0	1	0	0	13.3.1.1	P
OT00-414	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-415	C1885	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-416	C1885	ABAN FARM	08.01	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-417	C1870	FARM	08.01	5	0	0	0	16.5.1, 08.1	P
OT00-418	C1895	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-419	C1913	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-420	C1900	FARM	08.01	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-421	C1885	BARN & ABANDONED HOUSE	08.01	2	0	2	0	08.1	C
OT00-422	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	6	0	1	0		C
OT00-423	C1890	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.01	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-424	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	2	0	2	0	08.1	C
OT00-425	C1875	PLEASANT HILL CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
OT00-426	1899	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	11	0	3	0	08.1.02, 08.1	P
OT00-427	C1918	BARN ON NC FARM	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
OT00-428	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	08.01	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-429	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-430	C1920	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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OT00-435	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-436	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
OT00-437	C1890	FORMER WEST POINT SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	C
OT00-438	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-439	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-440	1884	FARM	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.01	P
OT00-441	C1900	HOPE LUTHERAN CEMETERY	02.03	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
OT00-442	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-443	C1910	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-444	C1895	HOUSE ON NON-EXTANT FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-445	C1890	FARM	08.01	11	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-446	C1875	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-447	C1885	FARM	08.01	8	0	2	0	08.1	P
OT00-448	C1890	FARM	08.01	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-449	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE ON FARM	08.01	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-450	C1890	FARM	08.01	8	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-451	C1900	MAPLE GROVE SCHOOL	06.01.01	2	0	0	0	06.3.1	C
OT00-452	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	3	0	08.1	C
OT00-453	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-454	C1890	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05; 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-455	C1910	FARM	08.01	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-456	C1910	FARM	08.01	9	0	2	0	08.1	P
OT00-457	C1920	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05; 08.01	2	0	2	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-458	1872	UNADILLA CEMETERY	02.00	2	1	5	0	02.3.1	C
OT00-459	C1925, C19	FARM	08.01	7	0	0	0	08.1	P
OT00-460	C1885	FARM	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
OT00-461	C1915	FARM	08.01	7	0	2	0	08.1	C
OT00-462	C1915	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
OT00-463	C1875	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
OT00-464	C1895	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT00-465	C1880	BUNTEN CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
OT00-466	C1875	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	2	0	1	0	08.1	C

OT01: BURR, OTOE COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS.	SITE	STRUC	OBJ.		
=====									
*OT01-001	1883	BURR UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	02.06.07	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
*OT01-002	C1922	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
OT01-003	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT01-004	C1935	GRADE SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.2	P
OT01-005	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT01-006	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT01-007	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT01-008	C1880	LIMESTONE BLDG. WITH NC HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
OT01-009	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT01-010	C1887	FORMER BANK	15.05.02	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P

APPENDICES

OT02: DOUGLAS, OTOE COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS.	SITE	STRUC	OBJ.	
*OT02-001	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 N
OT02-002	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
OT02-003	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
OT02-004	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
OT02-005	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
OT02-006	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
OT02-007	1893	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.03, 11.02	1	0	0	0	12.1.3, 11.1.5.2 P
OT02-008	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1 C
OT02-009	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1 C
OT02-010	C1900	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1 C
OT02-011	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
OT02-012	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
OT02-013	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
OT02-014	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
OT02-015	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
OT02-016	C1895	OUT BUILDINGS	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
OT02-017	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
OT02-018	C1890	FORMER LUMBER YARD	10.01, 12.02.01	3	0	0	0	11.4.2.1 P
OT02-019	C1915	FARMERS STATE BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1 C
OT02-020	C1885	COMMERCIAL GARAGE	12.02.01, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4 P
OT02-021	C1920	WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2 C

OT03: DUNBAR, OTOE COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS.	SITE	STRUC	OBJ.	
*OT03-001		DUNBAR B & N DEPOT	13.04.02	1	0	0	0	13.5.2
*OT03-002	1902-06	REVIEW OPERA HOUSE	07.07.01	1	0	0	0	07.1.4 E
OT03-003	1914	DUNBAR SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3 C
OT03-004	C1920	WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2 C
OT03-005	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
OT03-006	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2 C
OT03-007	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2 C
OT03-008	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
OT03-009	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
OT03-010	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
OT03-011	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
OT03-012	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2 C
OT03-013	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C

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OT03-014	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
OT03-015	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
OT03-016	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT03-017	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT03-018	1935, C1	1ST PRESBY. CHURCH & PARSONAGE	02.04.01	2	0	0	0	02.4.3, 02.1.4	P
OT03-019	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT03-020	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
OT03-021	1903	WEILER BLOCK - FARMERS BANK	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
OT03-022	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT03-023	C1885	STORE (NOW POST OFFICE)	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C

OT05: LORTON, OTOE COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE	HISTORIC	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY	DOE
		NAME	CONTEXT	BLDGS.	SITE	STRUC	OBJ.	TYPE	
=====									
*OT05-001	1902	DAMMES OPERA HOUSE	07.07.01	1	0	0	0	07.1.4	N
OT05-002	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
OT05-003	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING/RESIDENCE	12.02.01, 16.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1, 16.05	C
OT05-004	C1900	CARRIAGE BARN	16.05, 13.02	1	0	0	0	13.3.2.8	C
OT05-005	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
OT05-006	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT05-007	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT05-008	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT05-009	C1895	HOUSE/BOARDING HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT05-010	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

OT07: OTOE, OTOE COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE	HISTORIC	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY	DOE	
		NAME	CONTEXT	BLDGS.	SITE	STRUC	OBJ.		TYPE
OT07-001	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT07-002	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT07-003	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
OT07-004	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
OT07-005	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT07-006	C1905	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT07-007	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT07-008	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	1	16.5.1:5.2	C
OT07-009	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
OT07-010	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
OT07-011	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT07-012	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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OT07-013	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT07-014	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	7	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
OT07-015	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT07-016	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT07-017	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT07-018	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT07-019	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT07-020	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT07-021	C1885	COMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
OT07-022	C1900	POST OFFICE	04.06	1	0	0	0	04.2.3	P
OT07-023	C1913	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
OT07-024	C1905	FORMER FILLING STATION	13.02, 12.02.01	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3	C
OT07-025	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT07-026	C1920	WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2	C

OT08: PALMYRA, OTOE COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS.	SITE	STRUC	OBJ.		
*OT08-001	C1890	BANK OF PALMYRA	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
*OT08-002	C1900	HOTEL	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.3.1	P
*OT08-003		PUBLIC RESTROOM (NE)	15.01	1	0	0	0	08.1.03	C
*OT08-004	1879	UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	02.06.07	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
*OT08-005		MEMORIAL LIBRARY	06.02.01	1	0	0	0	04.2.4	P
*OT08-006		BEECHAM HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*OT08-007	1901	PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	02.04.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
*OT08-008	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*OT08-009		TAGGERT PARK	07.06	0	1	0	0	07.5.1	C
*OT08-010	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT08-011		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT08-012	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*OT08-013	C1890	ST. LEO'S CATHOLIC CHURCH	02.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
*OT08-014	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT08-015		M. C. SORENSON MACHINE WORKS	12.00	1	0	0	0	10.6, 08.1.26	C
*OT08-016	1907	BAPTIST CHURCH	02.10	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
*OT08-017		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT08-018		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT08-019		DONOVAN HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT08-020		HOUSE (ALT. SIDING)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT08-021		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT08-022	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT08-023		HOUSE (SEVERELY ALT.)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT08-024		PALMYRA CB & Q DEPOT (SHELTER)	13.04.06, 07.06	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	N
OT08-025	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT08-026	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING/HOUSE	12.02.01, 16.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.2, 16.5.1	C
OT08-027	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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OT08-028	C1870	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT08-029	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT08-030	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
OT08-031	C1920	WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2	C
OT08-032	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT08-033	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT08-034	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
OT08-035	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT08-036	C1885	HOUSE/PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	16.05, 15.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1, 15.3	C
OT08-037	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
OT08-038	C1910	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
OT08-039	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT08-040	C1915, C	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
OT08-041	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT08-042	C1910	GARAGE	13.03, 15.01	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
OT08-043	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT08-044	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT08-045	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT08-046	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

OT10: SYRACUSE, OTOE COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS.	SITE	STRUC	OBJ.	
=====								
*OT10-001		WAYNE FEEDS ELEVATOR	12.05.01	1	0	0	0	12.2.3 C
*OT10-002		SYRACUSE AUTO PARTS BLDG MURAL	03.04.02	0	0	0	1	03.4 C
*OT10-003		AMERICAN LEGION BLDG MURAL	05.02.03, 03.04	1	0	0	0	05.1.1, 03.4 C
*OT10-004		COMMERCIAL BLDG (NE)	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2 C
*OT10-005	1939	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	04.05,06.01,12.	1	0	0	0	12.1.2 C
*OT10-006	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
*OT10-007	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
*OT10-008	1910	1ST METH CHURCH (NOW M.E.)	02.06.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4 C
*OT10-009		SYRACUSE PUBLIC SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.6 C
*OT10-010	1908	ST. JOHNS UNITED CONG. CHURCH	02.05.02	1	0	0	0	02.1.4 C
*OT10-011	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
*OT10-012		HOUSE (ALT. SIDING)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 N
*OT10-013	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
*OT10-014		NATIONAL HOTEL (NE)	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.3.1 C
*OT10-015		COMMERCIAL BUILDING (NE)	12.02.03	1	0	0	0	12.1.2 C
*OT10-016		COMMERCIAL BUILDING (NE)	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2 C
*OT10-017		CAFE ET AL (NE)	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2 C
*OT10-018	C1895	ALEXANDER HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 E
*OT10-019		HUBBARD ELEVATOR	12.05.02	1	0	0	0	12.2.3 C
*OT10-020	C1895	ANDREWS, EDWIN S. HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
*OT10-021		OPERA HSE/COMMERCIAL BLDG (NE)	12.02.01, 07.07	1	0	0	0	07.1.1 C

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*OT10-022		COMMERCIAL BUILDING (NE)	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
*OT10-023		COMMERCIAL BUILDING (NE)	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
*OT10-024		COMMERCIAL BUILDING (NE)	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
*OT10-025		COMMERCIAL BUILDING (NE)	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
*OT10-026		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT10-027		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT10-028	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*OT10-029	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
OT10-030	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
OT10-031	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
OT10-032	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
OT10-033	C1925	CITY PARK GARAGE	04.02	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
OT10-034	C1920	SOUTH PARK	07.06.03.01	4	0	2	0	7.5.1	C
OT10-035	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-036	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-037	C1905	COMMERCIAL GARAGE	12.02.01, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
OT10-038	C1938	COMMERCIAL/SERVICE GARAGE	12.02.01, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	P
OT10-039	C1905	SERVICE GARAGE	04.02	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
OT10-040	C1915	SERVICE GARAGE	04.02	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
OT10-041	C1905	SERVICE GARAGE	04.02	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
OT10-042	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
OT10-043	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
OT10-044	1881, C1	MUSEUM, FORMER 1ST LUTH CHURCH	02.03	2	0	0	0	02.1.4, 02.4.3	C
OT10-045	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-046	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
OT10-047	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-048	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-049	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-050	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-051	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-052	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
OT10-053	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-054	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-055	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
OT10-056	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-057	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-058	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
OT10-059	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-060	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
OT10-061	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-062	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-063	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-064	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
OT10-065	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-066	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1, 13.3.2.8	C
OT10-067	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-068	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-069	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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OT10-070	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
OT10-071	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-072	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-073	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
OT10-074	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
OT10-075	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
OT10-076	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-077	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-078	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-079	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-080	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
OT10-081	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-082	C1900	CITY WATER & POWER PLANT	04.02, 15.01	1	0	0	0	15.6.1, 15.5	C
OT10-084	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
OT10-085	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-086	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
OT10-087	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-088	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-089	C19053	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-090	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-091	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-092	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
OT10-093	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-094	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-095	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT10-096	C1885	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
OT10-097	C1885	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
OT10-098	C1905	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
OT10-083	C1920	EASTERN NEBR. PUBLIC POWER CO.	15.02	1	0	0	0	15.6.1	C

OT11: TALMAGE, OTOE COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS.	SITE	STRUC	OBJ.		
*OT11-001	1935	TALMAGE SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3	C
*OT11-002	C1885	DAMME HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	E
*OT11-003	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*OT11-004	C1885, C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT11-005		HOUSE (ALT. SIDING)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*OT11-006	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*OT11-007	C1905	HOUSE (ALT. SIDING)	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*OT11-008	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*OT11-009	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT11-010	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
*OT11-011	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1, 13.3.2.8	C
*OT11-012	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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*OT11-013	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT11-014	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT11-015	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT11-016	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1, 08.1.02	C
*OT11-017		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT11-018	C1900	UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST	02.05.02	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
*OT11-019	C1910	HOUSE (ALT. SIDING)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*OT11-020	C1910	HOUSE (ALT. SIDING)	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*OT11-021	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*OT11-022	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT11-023	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*OT11-024	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*OT11-025		HOUSE (NE)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT11-026	C1915	HOUSE (ALT. SIDING)	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT11-027	C1885	HOUSE (ALT. SIDING)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*OT11-028	C1885	HOUSE (ALT. SIDING)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*OT11-029	C1885	HOUSE (ALT. SIDING)	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*OT11-030	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*OT11-031	C1900	CHARTER OAK CHRISTIAN CHURCH	02.99	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
*OT11-032	C1915	GARAGE BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
*OT11-033	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT11-034	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT11-035	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT11-036	C1885	DUPLEX & HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1, 16.5.6	E
*OT11-037	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT11-038	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*OT11-039	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*OT11-040	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT11-041	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT11-042	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT11-043	C1885	HOUSE (ALT. SIDING)	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*OT11-044	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
*OT11-045	C1900	NC HOUSE WITH FORMER DEPOT	13.04.05	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	C
*OT11-046	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT11-047	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT11-048	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
*OT11-049	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT11-050	C1895	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01, 15.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	E
*OT11-051	C1890	LUMBER YARD	10.01	1	0	0	0	11.4.2.1	E
*OT11-052	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
*OT11-053	C1895	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	E
*OT11-054	1913	J.H. DAMME COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
*OT11-055		COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
*OT11-056	C1895	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
*OT11-057	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
*OT11-058	1885	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
*OT11-059	C1885	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
*OT11-060	C1880	CASH/ARENDS OPERA HOUSE	07.07.01	1	0	0	0	07.1.4	N

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*OT11-061		COMMERCIAL BUILDING (NE)	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
*OT11-062		COMMERCIAL BUILDING (NE)	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
*OT11-063	C1915	BANK OF TALMAGE	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	E
*OT11-064	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
*OT11-065	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
*OT11-066		GAS STATION	12.02.01, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3	C
*OT11-067	C1885	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	N
*OT11-068	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*OT11-069	C1915	GRAIN ELEVATOR	12.05.01	1	0	0	0	12.2.3	C
*OT11-070		WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2	C
*OT11-071	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1. 08.1.02	C
OT11-072	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT11-073	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT11-074	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT11-075	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT11-076	C1895	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
OT11-077	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

OT12: UNADILLA, OTOE COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE	
				BLDGS.	SITE	STRUC	OBJ.		
*OT12-001	C1910	1ST NATIONAL BANK	15.05	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	C
*OT12-002	C1910	COMMERCIAL BUIDLING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
*OT12-003	C1910	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
*OT12-004		COMMERCIAL BUIDLING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
*OT12-005	C1910	COMMERCIAL BUIDLING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
*OT12-006		COMMERCIAL BUIDLING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
*OT12-007		COMMERCIAL BLDG/POST OFFICE	12.02.01, 04.06	1	0	0	0	12.1.2, 04.2.3	C
*OT12-008	C1905	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	N
*OT12-009	C1910	COMMERCIAL BUIDLING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
*OT12-010	C1910	COMMERCIAL BUIDLING	12.02..01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
*OT12-011	C1920	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
*OT12-012	C1920	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01, 13.02	1	0	0	0	12.1.2, 13.3.3.3	C
OT12-014	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT12-015	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
OT12-016	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT12-017	C1920	WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2	C
OT12-018	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT12-019	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT12-020	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT12-021	C1910	CHRISTIAN CHURCH PARSONAGE	02.99, 16.05	1	0	0	0	02.4.3	C
OT12-022	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
OT12-023	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT12-024	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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OT12-025	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT12-026	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
OT12-027	1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT12-028	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT12-029	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
OT12-030	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT12-031	C1928	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT12-032	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT12-033	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
OT12-034	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
OT12-035	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
OT12-036	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
OT12-037	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
OT12-013	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N

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